"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; high northwesterly winds, diminishing and becoming variable.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36½c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—It is reported from Paris that the arrival of the American Peace Commissioners has awakened no evidence that the French are our sympathizers in the task of adjusting the issues of the late war with Spain. Meanwhile the United States is reported as asking for more space at the Paris Exposition, which causes the invasion from the "New World" to be regarded with alarm. Continued discontent at the British Government in Jamaica was reported yesterday, the sugar planters taking action looking to freedom from the English yoke. It is semi-officially announced that the powers are preparing to blockade the Island of Crete in case the Turkish Government refuses to comply with the demands made upon it.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

The Tammany delegation, 1,500 strong, left for Syracuse yesterday morning on four special trains. The departure was a quiet one. The train of the Brooklyn delegates followed the last Tammany section.

A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says that Mrs. William Jennings Bryan yesterday received a telegram calling her to the bedside of her husband, who is sick in Washington. She left for Washington at once.

Thieves wrecked the Farmers' Bank in Flora, Ind., by the use of dynamite and stole $15,000. Cashier Lenon, who lived near by, and was awakened by the noise of the explosion, was shot when he put in an appearance at the building. A late report is to the effect that the robbers have been captured.

Page 4.

The Citizens' Union committee charged with the selection of a candidate for Governor met yesterday. Several names were discussed, but no decision was reached.

Owen W. Flanagan, formerly Chief Clerk in the Coroner's office, Borough of the Bronx, died yesterday morning in a hotel while preparing to go to the Syracuse Convention.

Plans have been made for the dispatch of two divisions of United States troops to Cuba, one in October and one in November. The two divisions will number about 12,000 men.

The Ninth Cavalry left Camp Wikoff for Arizona yesterday. The First Cavalry will leave this morning. Every other command in camp is ready to move at brief notice. Four deaths occurred in the hospital yesterday.

Nineteen of the detained soldiers from the transport Seguranca were released from Swinburne Island yesterday. Ten of them were furloughed or returned to duty and the remainder were conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital.

Few delegates had arrived at Trenton, N. J., last night to attend the Democratic State Convention to-day. No choice for Governor was apparent. The impression was that Senator Smith would control the convention, and that he favored the nomination of Benjamin F. Lee.

Thomas Haughey of the Sixteenth Infantry was found sick in Jersey City about a week ago and sent to the City Hospital. He left yesterday and complained that he had been starved. It was learned at the hospital that his food was necessarily restricted because he suffered from fever.

Seth Low yesterday, answering R. Fulton Cutting's recent letter, gave his reasons why the Citizens' Union should not nominate an independent State ticket this year. He declared that he could perceive no cause of general importance to be advanced by it, and thought, moreover, that the movement was dangerous to the sound-money cause.

Page 5.

Banderan won the Parkville Handicap and Moslem the Hurdle Handicap at Gravesend yesterday. The other winners were Lady Lindsey, His Majesty, Lieber Karl, and Danforth.

The Westchester County Horse Show opened yesterday on the show grounds at White Plains in connection with the Westchester County Fair. Some good horses were shown in twelve classes.

Companies A, G, H, and K of the Seventh Regiment, in command of Major Abrams, went to Creedmoor yesterday and spent the day at the targets. Of the 323 men who went to the butts, all but six of them qualified as marksmen.

The results of the National League baseball games yesterday: Philadelphia, 11; New York, 7. Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 1. Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 2. Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 4. Baltimore, 11; Washington, 2. Louisville, 10; St. Louis, 4.

Page 7.

The battleships Oregon and Iowa are to sail at 8 o'clock this morning for Manila. The Indiana left dry dock yesterday.

Reports have reached Gen. Wood at Santiago that the Cubans in the vicinity of Manzanillo are causing great trouble by their lawlessness.

An abandoned hansom cab was found in the streets of Mount Vernon early yesterday morning, under such peculiar circumstances that the police think the rig is connected with some crime.

According to a notice issued yesterday by Mr. Sarrien a "veritable campaign of insults to the French Army" has begun over the Dreyfus case and he fears demoralization. The action of the French Cabinet favoring revision of the Dreyfus case causes general discord in France.

The two delegates from the Philippine insurgents arrived at Washington yesterday, in company with Gen. Francis V. Greene. They are endeavoring to obtain an audience with the President. They say they have not yet received their instructions from the Philippine Government.

Page 10.

An elevator carying twenty-four men and boys fell yesterday from the fifth floor to the cellar of the building at 132 Mott Street. Several of the passengers were injured, but none seriously.

Louis Sebillotte, a Frenchman, fifty years old, attempted to behead his wife with a large jackknife yesterday, at 2,147 Third Avenue, where she runs a dyeing establishment. Mrs. Sebillotte was able to appear in court after having her wounds dressed, when her husband was held on a charge of felonious assault. Sebillotte was jealous of his wife's former husband, a military convict.

Annie E. Marks of Ocean Springs, Miss., has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover $85,000 worth of bonds from Price, McCormick & Co. of this city. Counsel for Price, McCormick & Co. said yesterday that the firm was authorized to hold the bonds, which belong to Mrs. Marks, to protect itself against losses on her husband's account, he having been dealing with the firm for some months.

Page 12.

The Rev. Dr. John Clifford of London addressed a number of Baptist ministers at the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday, and expressed himself strongly in favor of an Anglo-American alliance. After listening to Dr. Clifford's address the Ministers passed resolutions favoring diplomatic efforts for a union between this country and England.

Carlo Ballochio, a cook employed in a restaurant in Bleecker Street, stabbed himself several times in the abdomen with a carving knife last night after attacking the waiters and diners. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Gen. Wheeler acted as spokesman for Mrs. U. S. Grant at a reception given her yesterday morning by the Women's National War Relief Association. In the evening he dined at the Union League Club as the guest of W. E. D. Stokes.

An insane man, who says he is Stephen Rediscbe, and comes from Colorado, yesterday tried to crawl into a furnace in the Second National Bank Building, Hoboken. Engineer William Cleggitt prevented him after a hard struggle.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply has been instructed to report to the Board of Public Improvements upon the advisability of purchasing the stock of the companies which supply water to various districts within the city boundaries.

The engineers employed by the United States Canal Commission to make a preliminary survey of the Nicaragua route arrived in this city yesterday. They are said to have found the route practicable and to believe that the canal can be constructed at a reasonably small cost.

Jacob Bissinger, a real estate man, was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday on an attachment secured by Maria Halthausen. In 1892 Mrs. Halthausen bought a mortgage on property whose title Bissinger had declared clear. Her investment proved a loss, and she secured judgment against him for its amount.

At the conclusion of yesterday's session of the War Investigating Commission a list of inquiries was given out which had been prepared and sent to Secretary Alger and the heads of his departments. These inquiries call for information relating to the war and its general conduct and management in every branch of the department. It is believed in Washington that the commission will not finish its work until after the Fall campaign.

Mrs. Catherine Thomas of 38 Henry Street, Jersey City, who was seized with an epileptic fit while out walking on Monday, was taken to Webster Avenue Police Station and locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Later she was sent to the Woman's prison at the Oakland Avenue Police Station, where the matron, realizing that a mistake had been made, summoned a doctor who ordered the sick woman's release. Her son has filed charges with Chief of Police Murphy.

A report comes from Liverpool to the effect that a woman, supposed to be Dr. Nancy Guilford of Bridgeport, Conn., landed at Liverpool to-day from the steamer Vancouver, from Montreal. From Liverpool she went to London, followed by the police. In New York, and at Stamford, Conn., it is reported that Dr. Guilford has actually been arrested, and that requisition papers are now being prepared so that she may be brought back to this country to answer to the charge of complicity in the Bridgeport murder.

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COL. BRYAN'S ILLNESS.

His Wife Has Been Summoned to His Bedside at Washington from Lincoln, Neb.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 27.—A special to The Times from Lincoln, Neb., says: "Mrs. William Jennings Bryan received a telegram to-day calling her to the bedside of her husband, Col. Bryan, who is sick in Washington. The message received by Mrs. Bryan gave no information as to the seriousness of the Colonel's illness. She left for Washington this evening.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Col. William J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska is still confined to his bed at the home of his friend C. T. Bride, 131 B Street, S. E. He is suffering from an attack of low fever, but his physician does not regard his condition as serious or alarming and believes that with rest and quiet his patient in a few days will have fully recovered.

INDIANA BANK ROBBERY.

The Farmers' Bank in Flora Wrecked by Dynamite and $15,000 Stolen —The Cashier Shot.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—A special from Flora, Ind., a small town ten miles north of Frankfort, Ind., says: "Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning the safe of the Farmers' Bank was blown open by robbers, who secured about $15,000, and made off on a hand-car, which they left at Sedalia, some miles distant.

"Cashier William Lenon, who was aroused by the noise of the explosion, appeared on the scene while the robbers were still at work, and was shot in the head. It is believed he will die.

"The bank is a private corporation, and the force of the explosion shattered the windows of houses fifty yards away, and completely wrecked the bank building.

"A posse of citizens, awakened by the noise of the explosion, at once organized, and, with bloodhounds, started on the trail of the men."

A dispatch received late in the afternoon from Camden states that two of the robbers have been captured with the larger part of the stolen money.

MORE YELLOW FEVER.

Twenty-six Cases, Though of a Mild Type, Reported in Wilson, La.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Surgeon Gen. Wyman has received the following message from the State Board of Health at New Orleans:

> New Orleans, Sept. 26.
>
> Twenty-six cases mild type of yellow fever in Wilson, La. Town and parish quarantined. Source of infection untraceable.

Fever Dying Out in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 27.—Dr. Gant reports one new case of yellow fever at Taylor's Station this morning. No other cases are reported from any part of the State. State Health Officer Blunt of Texas has asked the Mississippi Board of Health to raise the quarantine against Galveston, established some time ago. He says there is not a case of yellow fever in Texas. The Board of Health has the matter under advisement. On account of daylight communication with New Orleans, the Board of Health has passed a quarantine ordinance against St. Tammany Parish.

New York Soldier Dies in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—Joseph Wisemantel of Company C, Fourteenth New York, died to-day of typhoid fever.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in the west Gulf appears to be moving west, and will cause high northeasterly winds on the northwest Gulf coast to-day. Rain has occurred in New York, New England, and Florida. The temperature has risen in the Missouri Valley, and has fallen in the Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and plateau region. A storm of great intensity has developed to the north of Montana. Qu Appelle and Prince Albert reports 29.12 inches. The temperature will fall in the Rocky Mountain region and Middle and Upper Missouri Valleys, and will rise in the lake regions. Showers may be expected in Florida, the Upper Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	59	62	61
6 A. M.	55	61	62
9 A. M.	54	59	66
12 M.	58	65	68
4 P. M.	60	68	70
6 P. M.	58	67	68
9 P. M.	50	62	65
12 P. M.	48	62	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64¼
Weather Bureau	63¼
Corresponding date 1897	55¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years	62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 68 degrees, at 4 P. M., and the minimum 59 degrees, at 8:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 70 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

Put Your Furnace in Order Now!
Before the rush! Cheaper, quicker. Best work. Low prices. Simonds Furnace Co., 50 Cliff St. Telephone.—Adv.

ALL IN DOUBT AT SYRACUSE

Nothing Certain as to the Ticket the Democratic Convention Will Nominate.

VAN WYCK'S FRIENDS AT WORK

Plan to Stampede the Convention in His Behalf—Mr. Croker Not a Party to It—Tammany Is Talking Strong for Stanchfield.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—The situation to-night on the eve of the Democratic State Convention is as it was this morning and yesterday. There is no promise of its clearing up until the convention meets and confronts the question of candidates. As far as can now be ascertained there is no slate and no set programme.

Mr. Croker himself, it is said, is waiting to test the temper of the convention. Tammany, it is generally admitted by the up-State delegates, holds the key to the situation, but the New York organization is embarrassed by the prominence with which Mayor Van Wyck's name has been mentioned. If the Mayor was out of the way it is thought Tammany would name the nominee at once. As it is, however, it will wait and see how the convention receives the nomination of Mr. Van Wyck.

Mr. Croker is credited with saying, in reply to a question if he would support Van Wyck:

"I don't want to see Van Wyck run, but if he is named, and our support is necessary for him, he will have it."

All of the disadvantages of Tammany having its Mayor enter the race are being eagerly discussed to-night, as they have been all day. The weight of opinion seems to be that it would be bad policy, but that Tammany may easily find itself compelled to go to Van Wyck's support, even at the cost of some discomfort in the home organization. At all events, this possibility is very much feared by the other candidates, and they are in an uneasy state of mind.

A Stampede Talked Of.

There is a carefully laid plan to rush Van Wyck's name through the convention. Frank Rice, ex-Secretary of State, will place him in nomination, and the Ontario and Wayne delegates are expected to go to him. It is then expected that the Tammany delegates, 105 strong, will shout for Van Wyck, that banners will be fluttered over the convention, and that the delegates will rush into the front to support the Tammany candidate.

It is asserted that Mr. Croker and all the other leaders are strongly opposed to this scheme, but it is admitted by them that if it is sent off with some enthusiasm it would be almost impossible to avoid making it a success.

A Boom for Stanchfield.

It is thought that Mr. Croker, and, of course, Tammany, would like to put Stanchfield in nomination, and, failing him, then Justice Herrick of Albany. The most positive talk among politicians to-night is in favor of Stanchfield, and it is said that the delegates from all over the State, having learned something as to Mr. Croker's preference, are going over to the candidate from Elmira.

If the Van Wyck boom comes to naught or can be quietly called off without hurting the Mayor's feelings, the solid Tammany vote, together with that of Kings County, will be thrown to Stanchfield. At least, such is the opinion to-night of close friends of Mr. Croker.

Eliot Danforth seems to have lost following to-day. There is corresponding gloom about his headquarters. He said to-night that he would go into the convention with over 100 votes on the first ballot. His highest calculation is that he will have 180 delegates behind him. There is very little talk to-day, however, of the Danforth boom.

Since Mr. Stanchfield came so far to the front, there are not many outside of Mr. Danforth's own following who expect to see him win out. The talk of the free-silver men about running him on an independent ticket if the convention refuses to reaffirm the Chicago platform has also hurt his chances. It is said that he should not have allowed his name used by the threatened bolters.

Little Support for Herrick.

It has surprised the friends of Justice Herrick to find that he has apparently little support outside his immediate neighborhood. It was reported this morning that he would be the Tammany Hall candidate because of his political enmity toward ex-Senator Hill, and it was urged that his long experience in politics and his long public life had made him a familiar and respected figure throughout the State.

The Herrick men, however, have met only discouragement. Tammany is talking Stanchfield, and nobody else, is talking Herrick. It is conceded, however, that the Justice is still a potent factor in the convention, and no one would be much surprised to see the tide set back toward him after a ballot or two.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, who was here long before the Tammany delegation arrived, was asked this afternoon if there was any truth in certain reports that he might be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

"I wouldn't touch the nomination with a ten-foot pole," said the Colonel. "I talked with Mr. Croker about it, and that's what I told him. There is really no reason why I should want it."

The Colonel also said that he thought the Tammany leaders did not want Mayor Van Wyck to get the nomination, and thus cause them to risk the Mayoralty next year. He said, however, that there did seem to be a good deal of sentiment for the Mayor.

Titus and the Governorship.

Justice Titus is quoted by his representatives here as saying: "I will have sixty-four votes on first ballot in the convention, and those sixty-four will all stick to me. I will accept no other place on the State ticket."

Outside of the counties of the Eighth Judicial District the Justice claims Warren and Sullivan. William F. Mackey of Buffalo will nominate Justice Titus.

The delegates pledged to vote for Justice Titus for Governor met this afternoon and appointed a committee of five to work in the Justice's interest among the other delegations. The Erie delegates say their candidate's name will in no circumstances be withdrawn and that they are confident that he will get the nomination.

Neither Mr. Croker nor Senator Murphy attended the meeting of the State Committee this evening. Mr. Hill was the only one of the four State leaders present, but he took no part in the proceedings beyond saying a few words in regard to a small matter of routine business.

Palmer Temporary Chairman.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, moved that George M. Palmer of Schoharie be selected as temporary Chairman of to-morrow's convention. The motion was adopted. The Senator then moved that Charles R. De Freest, Frank P. Hulett, and Thomas E. Benedict and Clark Day be selected as temporary Secretaries of the convention. This motion also was carried.

It was decided that the new State Committee should meet immediately after the convention adjourns. The latest report is that Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, brother of ex-Postmaster General Bissell, will be permanent Chairman of the convention.

It is a general belief among the Tammany men that Senator McCarren will be chosen Chairman of the new State Committee. Elliot Danforth, they expect, will sink into obscurity after the supposed fall of Mr. Hill.

Soon after Mr. Croker arrived a conference was held, which was attended by Mr. Croker, Mr. Hill, Senator Murphy, Senator McCarren, and Anthony N. Brady of Albany. The action taken later by the State Committee was decided upon, but there was no talk of candidates for Governor.

Only one man was practically decided upon for the ticket. This was Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg for Attorney General. This nomination has been sought for by at least a dozen men in different parts of the State. Ex-Judge John D. Lynn of Rochester and Charles V. Bulger were two of those counted upon as strong candidates. From a reliable source it was learned that there was little doubt that Mr. Conway would be nominated.

Croker Dines with Hill.

The most interesting feature of the meeting between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill came after the conference. To the surprise of nearly everybody these two men, who have been at swords' points and who have been considered not only enemies politically but personally as well, took dinner together in a private room. They were all alone, and what passed between them has not yet leaked out.

Even Mr. Hill's old friends admit that he has lost his grip on the State organization. He has opened headquarters here, and is making what is asserted to be a fruitless effort to win back men who stuck by him through thick and thin in former years. Mr. Hill is said to realize his defeat.

"This is the first convention at which he does not know what is going on," said an up-the-State leader to-night. "He knows he no longer cuts much of a figure in the councils of the party, and he is a bitterly disappointed man."

After Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker had dined the latter went to the theatre, and Mr. Hill went up to the State Committee meeting.

TAMMANY HALL MEN ARRIVE.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—The first of the four trains carrying the Tammany delegates and other members of the organization arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Among its passengers were Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, William Astor Chanler, Maurice F. Untermyer, and the delegates and organization workers from Mr. Carroll's district. As the long train rolled slowly past the Tammany headquarters in the Yates House, the State Committee's band sounded a welcome with timely airs, and several giant firecrackers exploded in the street. Outside the hotels the sidewalks were packed with at least 500 people, but not a cheer went up, and there was no expression of enthusiasm for Mr. Croker and his following. Not that there was any feeling against the New Yorkers, but the up-State people were apparently filled with too absorbing an interest in the arrivals to grow enthusiastic.

When the Tammany men came walking up the street from the station, there were scores of inquiries in the crowd of "Where's Croker?" People elbowed each other back and forth in their efforts to get a glimpse of Tammany's chief. But with all their efforts they missed him. He walked in a side door unnoticed by those outside. As soon as he stepped into the corridor a score or more of Tammany men, who had come up earlier in the day, crowded around him, and everybody else in the place followed suit. Mr. Croker hurried to the elevator with the crowd following close on his heels. Up stairs, in the hall outside the Campaign Committee's rooms, there were a number of the up-State delegates waiting for his arrival. He brushed by them so quickly on his way to his room that not one of them recognized him.

Mr. Croker's rooms are just opposite those of David B. Hill, and somebody went in to tell Mr. Hill of his arrival. The ex-Senator, who was busy trying to win back friends of other days, did not seem to be in the least interested. A few minutes later the second Tammany train rumbled through the town, and again the band struck up, and some more giant firecrackers were set off. The third and the fourth trains were greeted in the same way. By the time the Kings County delegates arrived a large part of the crowd had gone to dinner, and they received but little notice. The delegates who came on the train with Mr. Croker said they had an uneventful trip, although at two or three places along the road small crowds had gathered at the stations to see them go through. At Utica there had been voices in the crowd clamoring "Give us Van Wyck!"

The arrival of Mr. Croker and Tammany Hall was the signal that the developments were about to begin, and the delegates and politicians, who had scattered to different places, came crowding around the Tammany headquarters waiting to hear the latest news.

TAMMANY MEN GET AWAY.

A Tammany column nearly 1,500 strong left this city for the Syracuse Convention yesterday morning with Richard Croker in command and dozens of lesser chiefs. Unlike Tammany's departures for conventions of other years, the getting away was comparatively quiet. There were no brass bands and no banners, and there were lacking the cheers and plaudits of enthusiastic east-siders.

But Tammany got away in good order. The meeting place was the Grand Central Station, and there the braves kept assembling until the last train had pulled out.

High hats, canes, and wide expanses of shirt front gave the gathering a peculiarly convention-like appearance. Equally characteristic were the iced tubs and the numerous packages of bottles and edibles and boxes of cigars, without which Tammany never travels, even on a six hours' jaunt.

The first section of the Tammany special left promptly at 8:40 o'clock. This train was in charge of George W. Plunkitt. On board were Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Andrew Freedman, James J. Martin, Fire Commissioner Scannell, Dock Commissioners Murphy and Meyer, and Police Commissioner Sexton. Corporation Counsel Whalen arrived late and was obliged to go in the second section.

The second section left at 9 o'clock. It was in charge of James P. Keating. On this train were Sheriff Dunn, Lawrence Delmour, Councilman Henry Hart, Morris Featherston, and their retainers.

Section 3 left at 9:15 o'clock in charge of William Dalton. On this train were Col. Michael C. Murphy, John C. Sheehan, William T. Hayes, John J. Ryan, and Peter J. Dooling.

The fourth section was in charge of John T. Oakley. In all there were forty-two cars, exclusive of the baggage vans.

Mayor Van Wyck did no go to Syracuse, and neither did Hugh McLaughlin, the Brooklyn leader, who has no liking for crowds and noise.

The Brooklyn delegation left shortly after 10 o'clock, after the last Tammany section had pulled out. The Kings County men were headed by President York of the Police Board. They numbered 65 delegates and 200 or more shouters.

MAY SPLIT ON SILVER ISSUE.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—One of the most interesting battles of the convention will be fought over the old issue of free coinage of silver. It was begun to-day by numerous conferences of the free-silver men, from which came many rumors of revolt that is to follow what these advocates of the soft metal call the betrayal of the money of the Constitution. It was concluded to-night by a mass meeting called Democratic, but which was entirely engineered by the free-silver forces. It will be resumed and probably finished to-morrow by an ultimatum to the Democratic Convention.

The battle cry of the silver men is the Chicago platform. They will be satisfied with the reaffirmation of that platform, and by nothing else. One hears only these two words as the basis of all talk on free coinage. They are stamped in silver letters across the red, white, and blue badges of the silver men. If offered less than free silver they say they will bolt at once and nominate an independent Democratic ticket, with Elliot F. Danforth for Governor. An important conference of the silver forces will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The sole purpose of the meeting is to draft and send to the Democratic Convention an ultimatum in the form of a demand that the Chicago platform be reaffirmed.

The silver delegates, about 300 in number, according to H. M. McDonald of New York, say that they will not be put off by a statement that free silver is not an issue in the State campaign. They want it made an issue if it is not now so considered by the Democratic State leaders. They are not to be waved aside, they say, by the plea that it might imperil Democratic success this year if the money question is brought into the campaign. They would prefer the purification of the party, they say, to a victory on a false issue. They will not be content either with the bimetallic plank of the convention's Democratic platform. They do not want gruel, they say, but solid meat.

The silver men are at least frank. They are openly proclaiming that they will revolt unless the convention to-morrow fully reaffirms the Chicago platform. H. M. McDonald, the active leader here, said to-day that the free-silver forces will, in that event put out an independent ticket. He also said that if Elliot Danforth is not nominated by the Democrats he will be put at its head.

Mr. Danforth has not expressed himself upon this matter. He is very actively engaged in getting together delegates who will vote for him in the convention to-morrow or next day. Mr. McDonald also said that such an independent free-silver ticket would poll at least fifty or one hundred thousand votes in this State. This would, he says, be sufficient to defeat the Democratic ticket, and the result would be that these independents would be recognized as the true Democratic Party of New York in the next National convention.

He had the assurance as to this, he says, of a prominent member of the National Committee. As to making an active campaign, he said that he already had been promised abundant help from the outside. There would be plenty of funds sent here for a fight for the Chicago platform as against a compromising policy on the part of the Democrats.

The Democratic leaders, on the other hand, are not willing to risk the issue of free silver. They say that it is not necessary at this time to revive the old question, and they want to make the fight solely upon State issues, of which they are satisfied they have the stronger side. It seems almost certain, therefore, that the platform adopted to-morrow will ignore the money question, as well as all other strictly National issues. It is said by nearly all the leaders here to-night that the platform will not only not say anything about National issues, but it will make it plain that the Democrats will make the campaign entirely on State questions.

If Mr. McDonald and his friends stand by their declarations, it is almost certain that the free silver men will revolt to-morrow and launch an independent party with the hope of winning the recognition of the next National Convention.

The mass meeting held to-night in the Alhambra Rink, where the Democratic Convention will meet to-morrow, has just reiterated the threat made to-day by the free-silver leaders to revolt should the convention refuse or fail to reaffirm the Chicago platform. The mass meeting was called by the silver people, and the speakers at it were silver men, who have long been identified with the cause of free coinage in this State.

It was presided over by Ole L. Snyder of Buffalo, and the principal speakers were H. M. McDonald of New York, Mr. Pierce of Monroe, Clarence Ladd Davis of Brooklyn, and Calvin H. Keach of Troy. The hall was not filled at any time during the meeting, but there was a large number of persons present, and the utterances of the speakers, especially when they attacked the Democrats for not standing by the declarations of the Chicago platform, were loudly cheered.

Every speaker who took up the subject of the platform repeated the threat to revolt to-morrow and start an independent party if the Chicago principles were not indorsed. Among the speakers were delegates to the convention, such as Ladd, Davis, Pierce, and Keach; and there were a great many delegates in the audience, and it was noticed that these applauded as enthusiastically as any the threats of revolt uttered by the speakers. Mr. Snyder, in opening the meeting, said that the object of the conference that has been called for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning is to enforce the Chicago platform, and to make the convention reaffirm it in its entirety. The State of New York's Democracy would then have, he said, a platform that no Rough Rider could ride through. This was loudly applauded.

He said, also, that no tax dodger should be allowed on the ticket. Mr. McDonald repeated the threats he had made several times to-day, that the silver men would form another party, which would, he said he was assured, have the recognition of the next National Convention. He also insisted that no candidate should be nominated who had not heartily supported Bryan and Sewall.

Clarence Ladd Davis paused before he began speaking, and deliberately drank a glass of water, remarking that he would do what the silver men intended making the gold men do to-morrow, take water. He said that the true Democrats of New York will not be content with the sort of straddle that the gold bugs of Connecticut had paid for. Mr. Keach and others spoke in the same strain. Every reference to the Chicago platform was applauded, and the audience rose and shouted when Mr. Ladd said that they would force the gold men to take water, and to adopt a silver plank in their platform to-morrow.

It is pretty generally believed here to-night that the silver men will cause trouble to-morrow in the convention. It developed at the meeting to-night that there are a great many delegates who, unless they can be checked in some way, will support the silver men in their demand for a silver plank. The Platform Committee now has before it for consideration, as soon as the convention assembles, a resolution reaffirming the Chicago platform, and the silver men in the convention will, it is said, demand the instant consideration of this resolution.

Democratic leaders sill affirm, however, that they can control the most rabid free-silver advocates, and so keep all mention of silver out of the platform. Much of the deliberations of the leaders to-night is devoted, it is said, to just this point, and strenuous efforts will be made to prevent any reference whatever to the Chicago platform or to any money question.

SILVER MEN GETTING ANXIOUS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The report is heard at the War Department that the desire of Col. W. J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska that some seven hundred Nebraskans shall be released from the service of the United States is inspired by the discovery, in Nebraska, that the votes of the seven hundred may be essential to the success of sundry silver candidates in the next election.

The intimation that so few voters, some of whom of course are Republicans, may turn the State in November on State or Congressional candidates, conveys to the Republicans the conviction that the silver cause in Nebraska is not so thriving as it was in 1896, or as it is asserted to be now by the silver managers.

Comment upon the Michigan situation by silver men, who are endeavoring to rescue something from the possession of the Michigan Republicans, indicates little hope of substantial success. A well posted Democrat of the silver stripe said to-day that Pingree probably would be elected Governor, although Justin R. Whiting, perhaps the very best Democrat in the State, a man of irreproachable character and of conservative silver views, would be his opponent. It is expected that Secretary Alger will take unusual interest in the campaign, and will spare no effort to assure Republican success in all the elections in the expectation of contributing to his own standing while maintaining prestige for the National Administration and justifying his appointment as a part of it.

While the Republicans of the Congressional Campaign Committee are anxious about the Fifty-sixth Congress, it is observed that the Democratic Committee is by no means sanguine about winning enough members to control the next House of Representatives.

Heavy Shipments of Poland
are received daily from Maine's famous spring.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT THE STANDARD BEARER

Nominated For Governor by the Republican Convention.

THE FIRST BALLOT DECIDES

753 Votes for Roosevelt Against 218 for Black.

WOODRUFF ALSO WINS

Platt Candidates All Unanimously Approved—Platform Insists Upon the Present Importance of National Issues.

Governor—THEODORE ROOSEVELT of Queens.

Lieutenant Governor—TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF of Kings.

Controller—WILLIAM J. MORGAN of Erie.

Secretary of State—JOHN T. McDONOUGH of Albany.

State Treasurer—JOHN B. JAECKEL of Cayuga.

State Engineer—EDWARD A. BOND of Jefferson.

Attorney General—JOHN C. DAVIES of Oneida.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, lately commander of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry in the campaign of Santiago, was to-day made the Republican candidate for Governor of the State of New York.

The work was done by the State Convention, in accordance with the programme mapped out in advance by Thomas C. Platt. How perfectly the convention followed that programme may be seen when it is recalled that, two weeks ago, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, predicted that 750 of the 971 delegates to the convention would vote for the organization's candidate. When the roll was called to-day, 753 votes were cast for Roosevelt and 218 for Gov. Frank S. Black.

It was a smooth-moving convention. There was no clog nor hitch anywhere. Nothing was done that Mr. Platt had not intended should be done; nothing was left undone that he had marked on the schedule. Those who had looked for sensational scenes or dramatic developments went away disappointed. The bitterness that had cropped out in the talk of the Roosevelt and Black boomers melted away into mellifluous harmony when it came to the crucible of action. Even before the roll call began, the men who had been loudest in their professions of devotion to the Governor and severest in their denunciations of Roosevelt hastened to bid for restoration into the good graces of Mr. Platt.

Senator Platt's Modest Bearing.

It was pre-eminently a Platt convention. While 200 votes were cast against the Senater's candidate, there was nothing to indicate that he might not have controlled practically all even of that small contingent had they been needed for his purposes. While the convention was thus executing his will, Mr. Platt sat modestly among the delegates from Tioga County, close up to the front and at the end of a row of chairs. He was madly applauded when he entered and when he took so inconsequential a part in the proceedings as to rise in his seat and cast the vote of the delegation.

For the rest of the time he watched the work of the body with an interest that might have indicated to a novice in politics dense ignorance as to what was going to happen next. He studiously applauded when applause seemed appropriate in the gaps of the set speeches, and he laughed until tears ran out of his eyes at the jokes of Chauncey M. Depew and Abraham Gruber. Laughter and smiles seemed, in fact, to come easily to Mr. Platt. He exchanged jokes with J. Sloat Fassett across the aisle, and except when the friends of Gov. Black were reminding the convention that Mr. Platt was responsible for Frank Black's induction into the Gubernatorial chair his face was lightened with an unmistakable glow of satisfaction.

The opening session of the convention was perfunctory. It gave opportunity for a great rattling of brass bands and the popping of corks on some of the bottled-up Roosevelt enthusiasm. Congressman Sereno E. Payne, as temporary Chairman, sounded the keynote of the campaign by magnifying National and minifying State issues. William Barnes, Jr., James M. E. O'Grady, Lemuel Ely Quigg, Hamilton Fish, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford were given the complimentary roles of this curtain raiser. Then the delegates went to dinner.

Mr. Quigg Opens the Contest.

Lemuel Ely Quigg plunged the convention into the Gubernatorial fight before it knew what had happened. Senator White of Syracuse had finished his studied oration as permanent Chairman and announced a recess, to await the arrival of Gen. Woodford with the platform, when Mr. Quigg moved that instead of waiting for Woodford they go to work to nominate a Governor. The proposition "took," and J. Ryder Cady of Columbia, who placed Frank S. Black in nomination two years ago, proposed him for a second term. Judge Cady could not rob his remarks of the atmosphere of impending defeat, and they failed to stir the convention appreciably.

Then Chauncey M. Depew—"of America" the Chairman called him—launched Theodore Roosevelt's name. He praised the combination of "the buckskin and the broadcloth" in the Rough Rider's regiment, and awakened batteries of cheers by declaring that Roosevelt himself had been a "dude in New York and a cowboy in Montana." Uproarious laughter greeted his hint at the question of the Colonel's residence when he said that on the day San Juan Hill was taken Roosevelt was "an influential citizen of Santiago de Cuba."

Mr. Gruber as a Black Enthusiast.

It was left to "Abe" Gruber of the Twenty-first New York District to make the "hit" of all the seconding orators. Mr. Gruber is small of stature and wears a winning smile, which threw the 4,000 people assembled in the big hall into paroxysms of laughter when he had but begun to say a funny thing. Mr. Gruber was for Black. He said he had taken the Governor on Senator Platt's recommendation, and he saw no good reason why he should be rejected now.

"Let us say to Gov. Black," he exclaimed, "'well done, good and faithful servant,' not 'good and faithful servant, we will see that you are well done.'"

Mr. Gruber took occasion also to take a pick at the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff, whose course in accepting a renomination is resented by many of Gov. Black's friends. "How can you nominate Woodruff and turn Black down?" he asked. Mr. Gruber declared that he had made an honest fight for Black, and was not ashamed of it. "I didn't deliver myself, and say that the rest of my delegation couldn't be controlled by me," he said, alluding again to Mr. Woodruff.

The convention listened closely and patiently to a lengthy exposition of Col. Roosevelt's eligibility made by Elihu Root, which Edward Lauterbach, who had been instrumental in bringing out the now famouse tax affidavit, pronounced thoroughly convincing and satisfactory. Mr. Lauterbach in a speech which, intentionally or otherwise, proved exceedingly amusing to the assemblage, praised Roosevelt vehemently while declaring that he hoped he would not be nominated and pleading for the Governor.

"I have been a bad boy," said Mr. Lauterbach in conclusion, "and I want to be forgiven."

Greater New York's Vote.

The balloting for Governor developed no surprises for the Platt managers. The Brooklyn delegation voted 94 for Roosevelt and 38 for Black. From New York Black received 26 votes, where Chairman Quigg had allowed him 25. The result was the expected, and when Senator Hobart Krum, who had been one of the Governor's stanchest supporters, announced that the delegates who had voted for Black would stand by the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, as Col. Roosevelt had stood by the country, the nomination of Mr. Platt's candidate was made unanimous, and the convention took a breathing spell for supper.

Ex-Minister Woodford appeared with the belated platform when the convention reassembled in the evening. Its recommendation of the administration of Gov. Black as "wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical," was greeted with cheers by the Governor's supporters, one of whom asked in a stage whisper, "Why didn't you renominate him, then?"

The slate for secondary offices slid through smoothly. The convention so clearly comprehended the cut-and-dried character of the ticket that delegates who tried to make conventional nominating speeches were summarily howled down. Mr. Quigg, to save time, proposed the nomination of Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation, and Abraham Gruber, by way of atonement for his attack of the afternoon on the Brooklyn leader, seconded the motion.

The other minor places were filled in the same way, with the exception of that of Attorney General. Ex-Judge Kellogg of St. Lawrence had declined to get out of the race, so that his name went before the convention for Attorney General with that of John C. Davies, the Platt slate candidate. The Platt vote went to Davies, and he won. At the last moment, C. H. Babcock, who had been on the Platt programme for Treasurer, in spite of his own protests and those of George Aldridge was taken off, and John B. Jaeckel was named.

This marked the final refusal by Aldridge of the Platt olive branch. The convention adjourned, with harmony on the surface, but with a mine of ill-feeling and bitterness on the part of the friends and backers of Black, Payn, and Aldridge, under the surface. The fight on the Platt machine will be resumed, Gov. Black says, after the election.

THE OPENING SESSION.

The Convention Called to Order by Mr. Odell—Sereno E. Payne Temporary Chairman.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—The Republican State Convention was opened at precisely 12:25, when Chairman Odell rapped for order and the Rev. Dr. Johnson of Saratoga was asked to offer prayer. As the clergyman held his hands out to ask silence a band outside played "Onward, Christian Soldier." He thanked God in his prayer for the glories of victory and of manhood and asked blessing upon the party that had stood for good government, liberty, and patriotism. Following the prayer, Louis F. Payn took his seat with his delegation, passing Mr. Platt without recognition.

The roll of delegates for substitutes and corrections was called. While it was being called, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff entered the hall and was greeted with the heartiest cheer of the day, the roll call havbe delayed. It was finally continued. A number of substitutes were made in and New York. In Kings Leonard was substituted in the Twenty-first in place of Jacob Worth. George Aldridge came into the hall at this ure, and an attempted hiss in the gallery was turned into a hearty cheer. There laugh when, in the New York delegation, after Mr. Lauterbach had substituted James Gerry for ex-Mayor Strong, somebody substituted John Sabine Smith for Lauterbach, as the latter was in two districts.

When Mr. Platt arose to make a substitution in Tioga County there was a round of applause, which turned into an ovation when somebody asked for three cheers. The roll call was concluded at 12:40 and the announcement was made that Sereno E. Payne named for Chairman.

Sereno E. Payne's Speech.

James S. Sherman of Oneida and Israel F. Fischer of Kings were appointed a committee to escort the temporary Chairman to the chair, and when introduced he began his speech. He said:

"When we met two years ago we were on the eve of a great National struggle. The issues then were the most momentous ever presented to the American people. The Populists had captured the Democratic organization at Chicago and had entered upon a savage warfare against law and order, the maintenance of public faith by ample revenues, and a safe and stable currency. Every lover of law, every friend of National honor, and every foe of a debased currency entered the contest against this new combination. We nearly overturned the Popocratic majority in the United States Senate, we triumphantly elected a Republican House of Representatives, and we placed in the White House a wise and patriotic statesman, William McKinley.

"Two years of his Administration have passed into history, and we are soon to face another election. Now our friends the enemy tell us that they have lost all interest in National affairs. They propose to make a campaign upon State issues solely. They evidently fear to face the people on their National record. Having no recent record on State affairs, they are willing to go before the people on that issue. The Democratic Party is never so happy as when it can escape looking into its own past. We will meet them on State issues if they desire. We shirk no responsibility. If mistakes have been made, a Republican Executive will be swift to correct them. But we will not permit these matters to overshadow the paramount National questions that are before us. They say there are no National issues. No National issues! Why, we are to elect a United States Senator and thirty-four Representatives in Congress, who will deal with questions as important as any that ever received the attention of the National Congress!

"No man can adequately describe the condition of our business affairs when we entered the contest in 1896. We had had three years of the Wilson 'tariff-for-revenue-only' act. The wheels of industry were standing still, mills were idle, furnace fires had gone out, laborers were without work, capital was frightened, the Democratic tariff had caused a deficit in the National revenues of one hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars, confidence was destroyed, the gold reserve was depleted, and in times of profound peace the Democratic Administration had been forced to borrow two hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars at ruinous rates of interest.

The New Protective Tariff.

"Within fifteen days after the inauguration of President McKinley he called an extraordinary session of Congress, and within fifteen days thereafter the Republican Ways and Means Committee reported and sent to the opposition Senate a protective tariff measure. Its passage through the Senate was delayed for four long months. The importers took advantage of this delay by bringing in sugar, wool, and other revenue producers, anticipating the higher duties, by the importation of more than a hundred million worth of goods. But finally the bill became a law in July of last year. It was framed on the lines of protection to American industry. Since its passage a marvelous change has come over the business of the country; mills have started up, furnace fires have been rekindled, the workmen are busy, the opportunities for labor have multiplied, wages have increased, capital is seeking and finding profitable investment, railroads are discharging their receivers and are crowded with business, consumption has increased, and the farmer has been paying off his mortgages.

"After the first day of February last, although the importations had not reached their normal condition, the bill produced a surplus over the expenses on a peace basis of more than $10,000,000 in five months. There is no longer question of ample revenue, or of a sufficient redemption fund in the Treasury. Our currency seems to be as safe as it ever has been, under Republican Administration; each dollar as good as every other dollar, and worth 100 cents in gold, the currency of the world. We have emerged from the darkness and gloom of the Democratic night into the bright sunrise of Republican prosperity. Our Democratic friends say that Providence is responsible for this. You will observe, however, that Providence and the supremacy and power of the Republican Party have always moved simultaneously along the same lines.

"Our Democratic friends have always claimed to be reaching out for the markets of the world, but our people have never made greater strides in that direction than since the passage of the Tariff act of 1897. In a single year our exports have been more than $1,200,000,000, our imports $600,000,000, leaving a balance of over $600,000,000, due our producers from the consumers of the world. This export is not alone in breadstuffs, but we have actually exported more manufactured goods than we have imported. In iron and steel we are leading the world. Our steel rails, our locomotives, our railroad equipment of every kind, go to every continent of the earth; our armor plate and our war vessels find a market in Europe and Asia. Alabama iron and Pittsburg steel are making the world's prices in those commodities. Our advance has been unparalleled.

Our Commerce Under Foreign Flags.

"But this vast commerce is carried in foreign ships. Barely 10 per cent. of it floats under the American flag. We must remedy all this; we must carry the principle of protection to the wage of the American mechanic in constructing the ship, and to the wage of the American sailor in manning it; we must encourage and build up our shipping, as every maritime nation has done, by apt and proper legislation, until our merchant marine covers every sea and carries the flag to every port. We are pledged to do this, and we will gladly embrace the opportunity to redeem the pledge.

"The next Congress must deal with the question of our tariff and internal revenues. Our new possessions will disturb our tariff revenues. A large portion of the increased receipts from the War Revenue bill will become unnecessary. These matters must all be revised, and experience has taught this people, by the severest lessons, that this can only be safely done by the Republican Party.

"Our currency has answered every purpose under Republican Administrations, whenever our party has been in power. Since the resumption, there has never been any question about any dollar issued by the Government of the United States. There never will be any question so long as our party remains in power. But we must go further and provide for the contingency of a Democratic Executive; we must make it so safe that no Democrat or Populist in the White House can ever impair the National credit or lower the standard of the American dollar. To do this, it is indispensable that we have a Republican House and a Republican Senate. This is a National issue of paramount importance.

"Nor can it be said that there is no longer danger from those who would debase the currency and pay our obligations in 50-cent dollars. The Teller resolution declared that all our National obligations, both bonds and greenbacks, were payable in silver dollars. Its avowed purpose was to make depreciated sixteen-to-one silver dollars legal tender in discharge of National obligations, and to pave the way for unlimited coinage of these dollars. This resolution passed the Senate by a large majority, and was defeated in the House by the Republican vote. It is unnecessary to say that the Democratic Senator and every Democrat Representative from the State of New York were recorded in favor of this proposition, while the Republican Senator and every Republican Representative were recorded against it. It is in vain for the Democratic Senator's Convention, which meets in Syracuse to-morrow, to say that there are no National issues involved. He himself is a National issue in this election, and we propose to settle that National issue in favor of National honor and honest money.

Solution of New Problems.

"From the very beginning of the present Administration, new questions arose which we did not anticipate two years ago. For centuries Spain had been ruling her colonies with an iron hand here at our very door. The voice of humanity was crying out for us to lend a helping hand. President McKinley, from a wise and patriotic purpose, used every means in his power to settle the controversy and secure the freedom of the Cuban patriots without resort to war. The Democratic Party was urging the recognition of Cuban belligerency and Cuban independence, either of which would have been the sheerest folly, as no one will now deny.

"That the President would have accomplished his humane purpose without the loss of a single American life, I have no doubt, were it not for unexpected events. The destruction of the Maine, with the loss of 266 of her gallant crew, did not swerve the President from his humane purpose, and the people waited calmly for the investigation which followed. It was only when this disaster was traced to treachery that we all understood fully the baseness of the Spanish character, and as one man the Nation resolved to intervene forcibly for Cuban freedom. It was a new era in the world's history, a sublime precedent for the nations. We entered this war not for conquest, but for the highest interests of the human race.

"Before the war was formally declared our Democratic friends united with us in placing $50,000,000 at the disposal of the President. Afterward their leader told us that they voted with us on this proposition because they were forced to do so by popular opinion. That war measures were hampered and obstructed by them in a partisan way, I might prove at length, by Democratic authority. To-day they are for the war, and willing to share in its glory. But it is before election now; how will they stand after the election is over?

"When the great question of raising revenues for the conduct of the war came up most of our Democratic friends resumed their partisan attitude. We proposed to place ample means in the hands of the President for the successful prosecution of the war. We provided for $150,000,000 of additional revenue. This, however, would not be immediately available; therefore, we authorized the issue of bonds to provide for the emergency. Our Democratic friends admitted that something besides the additional revenue was needed to carry on the war, but they were opposed to the bonding proposition. In place of that they proposed to revive the income tax. Unfortunately for them, the Supreme Court had declared that this was unconstitutional. They said they desired to give the Supreme Court another chance at it. We told them that we would never put in jeopardy the lives, the comfort, and the safety of our boys in the field to await the result of a lawsuit, already decided against us, to raise revenue.

The Greenback Proposition.

"Then they proposed the issue of $150,000,000 in greenbacks. We told them that such an issue would endanger our currency and drive the Treasury to repudiation. Their leader said that they proposed to issue greenbacks 'until we shall determine the limit of safety by going beyond it.' We told them that our chief ground of vantage in this war was our impregnable financial position, our unlimited credit. We did not propose to descend to the level of Spain, to the condition of a paper currency and repudiated obligations; that we would defend the National honor both at home and abroad.

"We provided in this bill for the issue of a small denomination of bonds, that they might reach the hands of the people. We knew that all the people could not carry the musket, and we wanted to give those who could not the opportunity to lend the Government some of their savings. We gave them at the same time an object lesson. No holder of these bonds will ever vote for a fifty-cent dollar.

"The President knew at the beginning, as the country knows now, how unprepared we were for war. We had a navy which any nation might envy. We had only the skeleton of an army. To properly equip and organize an army of three hundred thousand men, and place it in the field within ninety days, is a tremendous undertaking. Mistakes have no doubt been made. Officers and men have overlooked the necessity for sanitary regulations. We would have gladly postponed the war until the Autumn, but events thrust it upon us. Men went, from necessity, where they were not acclimated. We all realized war was not a picnic, but a stern reality. That there should be suffering and disease, history had taught us to expect. But when the record of the war is made up it will appear that no great army was ever organized and equipped so well and so completely, with less privation and less suffering than our own volunteer army in our present war.

"New questions have grown out of the war. New territory has been acquired. What shall be done with it? New administrative questions will arise, questions of revenue, questions of finance, all of which are disturbed by our new responsibilities. Shall we adopt a colonial policy? What shall it be? Whatever is done with these islands, we must lift up their semi-barbarous people toward the level of American citizenship. Their government, their civilization, their education demand the best wisdom of our ablest statesmen. Shall we trust their settlement to those who, two years ago, were making a crusade against law and order, against American credit, and appealing to the lowest motives of the citizen, or shall we stand by the Administration and give to President McKinley, at the National Capitol, a Senate and a House of Representatives who will aid him in every patriotic endeavor to carry sound systems of government into these islands of the sea?

Victories in the War.

"Other questions are of little moment compared with these grander questions that affect the weal or woe of every State in this Nation, and none so much as of the great Empire State. We have made a new era in the world's history. We have proved again the courage and valor of the American soldier and the American sailor; we have proved to the world that we have the best ships and the best armor and the best guns, all fashioned by the best, the American, mechanic. No such astounding victory was ever recorded as that of Dewey at Manila, unless it be that of Sampson and Schley at Santiago. No braver charge was ever made than that of our boys at El Caney. We have taught the nations of the earth how to wage war, not for conquest, but for humanity. The flag has taken on new glory; as it floats over these new islands of the sea, planted there by the strong hands of our heroes, its blue seems more blue, the crimson more bright with hope, and the white more pure, emblem of humanity and peace. Wherever it has been raised, we may not say now that it shall never be furled, but we do say that wherever it floats it shall be forever the guarantee of human liberty.

"Gentlemen, other problems are yet to be solved. The hard part is not yet over. We have said to Cuba: 'We don't want your territory; we don't want to govern your people; we don't want to annex your island.' Still we have said to them, and we mean to keep the pledge, 'We will guarantee to you a sound, independent, and stable government.' We are to have Puerto Rico. We are to make that an American Island. But we must remember that the population of Cuba and Puerto Rico is not as our population; that it is not up to our standard; that it is half civilized; that it has never had any experience in governing itself or in partaking of the poor government that Spain has given it. We must remember that during six months of the year it is dangerous to send an American soldier down there even for garrison duty. It is no small task we have undertaken. It is not yet complete.

"The question before the people is simply this: Is William McKinley to stand alone at one end of the avenue with a hostile House and a hostile Senate at the other, or are we to stay up the arms of that brave, gallant, wise, patriotic President, and give him at the other end of the avenue, not only a House of Representatives but a Senate that will help him to solve these problems? This can't be done, gentlemen, by losing a Senator here and an Assemblyman there in the State of New York. We must see to it that our Democratic Senator retires to the shades of Troy; that he no longer occupies a seat in the United States Senate. We must have a Republican in his place. We must have a Republican House. We must see to it that we have a Republican Executive in the Empire State. We must stand by the Administration in these perilous times that are to come, guaranteeing to those islands a stable, just, and equitable government that will give to Cuba a place among the nations of the earth, and give to Puerto Rico a chance beneath the American flag to march up toward American civilization and become a part of the American people."

Applause for the President.

The mention of President McKinley's name in the convention was the signal for wild and continuous cheering, and Delegate Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn capped the climax by asking for three cheers, which were given with a will. The names of Dewey, Schley, and Sampson were cheered to the echo, and when Mr. Payne alluded to the fight at El Caney the Roosevelt picture was hoisted up and was greeted with a volume of cheers.

Mr. Payne finished his speech at 1:15 P. M., and the routine was taken up. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany offered the resolution for the appointment of temporary Secretaries John S. Kenyon, Reuben Fox, and others. Ex-Speaker O'Grady offered the resolution for adoption of the rules of the Senate, and Lemuel E. Quigg, Hamilton Fish, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford offered the routine resolutions for appointment of committees, and were applauded.

The committees appointed were, as usual, one from each Congressional district. On Permanent Organization, Hamilton Fish was named as Chairman. On Resolutions, Gen Woodford was named as Chairman, and on Credentials, E. P. Coyne of Livingston as Chairman. The only committee of any consequence was that upon Platform. The others were practically without anything to do. The Committee on Platform is as follows:

District.		District.	
1.	Joseph Nimmo, Jr.	18.	Frank A. Hotchkiss.
2.	Charles A. Schieren.	19.	Charles S. Francis.
3.	Stewart L. Woodford.	20.	John Palmer.
4.	S. F. Fisher.	21.	Leland M. Cowles.
5.	Fred'k H. Schroeder.	22.	M. R. Hackett.
6.	A. C. Degraw.	23.	William H. Flock.
7.	Joseph Simon.	24.	Elon R. Brown.
8.	Henry L. Burnett.	25.	T. J. Owens.
9.	Frank J. Martin.	26.	George B. Curtis.
10.	Franklin B. Miller.	27.	Charles E. Ide.
11.	Samuel S. Koenig.	28.	A. P. Rich.
12.	Richard M. Lusk.	29.	Charles Vair.
13.	Richard J. Lewis.	30.	Fred L. Downs.
14.	George R. Bidwell.	31.	J. Breck Perkins.
15.	Herman B. Cohen.	32.	Samuel G. Dorr.
16.	Frank Millard.	33.	Myron H. Clark.
17.	Thomas W. Bradley.	34.	S. F. Nixon.

Stewart L. Woodford, Chairman.

At 1:25 the convention took a recess until 3:30 o'clock.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Chairman Horace White Makes His Address and Roosevelt Is Nominated for Governor.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—By 2:30 o'clock the Republican Convention had begun to reassemble, although the hour set for the meeting was 3:30 o'clock. The galleries and the portions of the lower floor set apart for spectators were very quickly filled. The band with its patriotic interpretation of airs held the audience in good humor while the delegates gathered.

The congestion at the hotels delayed dinner, and the assembling was rather late, like the morning session. At 3:45 o'clock the officers of the convention had all assembled, but the delegates were still in confusion. As soon, however, as the gavel fell the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the permanent officers of the convention—Senator Horace White of Syracuse for Chairman, a Vice President from each district, and the following Secretaries: John S. Kenyon, Reuben L. Fox, F. B. Gleason, Charles Ball, J. G. Whipple, and J. G. Braman.

The entrance of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff after the convention had assembled caused a break, while the delegates cheered him vociferously.

The Committee on Credentials reported that, for the first time in years, there were no duties to perform by the committee, there being no contests—a most unusual thing. Hobart Krum, State Senator, and Nevada Stranahan, State Senator, then accompanied Senator White to the chair.

Senator White's Address.

Senator White began speaking at 4:08 o'clock. He said:

"We are assembled here to promote the true ends of government. The Republican Party, a sure instrument for that purpose, now turns from the conduct of a successful war to the sober consideration of civic affairs. The annals of its life abound in durable achievements. Created by Lincoln at an ominous time, reared by Seward, Grant, and Blaine, with the aid of a mighty people, its maturity sees the unwilling nations of Europe recognize the United States as a foremost power.

"The Republican Party's first mission ended when iron chains fell forever free from the limbs of the innocent on this continent. Its next duty was completed with the reconstruction of the Union. Its third task was finished when education came within the grasp of all mankind; when an opportunity to earn by honest toil financial independence was no longer the privilege of the few, but the birthright of the many; when the suffrage, surrounded by ample safeguards, passed as a heritage to each American citizen; when material wealth and commercial prosperity, free from inflation, teemed throughout the land. Its latest charge was heroically performed, and the cause of humanity immeasurably advanced, when despotism and cruelty were suppressed in the Antilles, and when the rule of Spain was driven permanently from the sight of our fostering shores.

"In a word, such is the history and such are the deeds of the Republican Party. In the field of National affairs, not alone has it guided the Government with wisdom, energy, and skill, for its management of the vast interests of the State since the fall of the Democracy has been characterized by an enlightened force, by a far-sighted statesmanship, which have turned a backward period into an era of development and progress. Until the return of Republicanism, New York was fast losing ground among the States of the Union—not in wealth, not in trade, not in population, for those were reasonably secure, but in the care of the suffrage, which had long been neglected; in the conduct of the primary elections, which had been utterly ignored; in the regulation of the liquor traffic, which had been prostituted to partisan purposes; in the character of the judiciary, which had been flagrantly debauched; in the dignity of law and order, which had been outraged by the theft of the Legislature. While our sister States attained higher levels, New York, under Democratic rule, wallowed in stagnation and wrong.

Cleveland, Hill, and Flower.

"Grover Cleveland has been called a constructive statesman. Yet, tell me a single measure enacted through his efforts during his term as Governor which deserves serious commendation. David B. Hill has been considered the most astute politician of his time. Yet, tell me a single act which sheds lustre upon his career. Roswell P. Flower has been judged an able business man. Yet, tell me a single way in which the State has been bettered by his administration. They have met the demands of the Democratic Party, nothing more. They sink into mediocrity, and will soon be forgotten.

"The Democratic Party has little claim upon the confidence and good will of the people of the State. It has obstructed every great reform; it has denounced trusts, yet connived at their enrichment; it has with ridiculous hypocrisy attacked corporations, and declared its friendship for the laboring man, and yet it is to-day, and long has been, subservient to the domination of corporate power. Its devotion to the wage-earner is exhausted by harangues in the halls of legislative bodies and by utterances for political effect. It has violated the spirit of the charter of New York by the appointment of the notorious Devery; it has struggled against a pure ballot; it has sneered at an honest caucus law; it has fought to retain the saloon in politics; it has upheld the advocates of a debased currency and of National repudiation. Under its present leadership it is insincere to the core, and seeks spoils and individual gain.

"Who are these men in control of the Democratic Party, who assail the Republican Party and its representatives, and who seek to imperil the safety of the Nation and State by the overthrow of the Republican Party at this critical time?

"First and foremost we find Mr. Croker of New York, graphically described by Mr. Nolan of Rochester as 'the whole thing,' and Nolan ought to know. Where was Mr. Croker when patriotic men, regardless of party ties, were battling with Bryanism, with Altgeldism, and with Anarchistic doctrines, or when, for humanity's sake, the Nation last April rushed to arms? Was he running his horses and aping the Prince in Old England, or was he basking amid the homage of numerous little chieftains at Lakewood or Saratoga?

"Then there is Mr. Hill of Albany, whom his former political friends mournfully picture as Victor Hugo pictured Napoleon, 'mighty somnambulist of a vanished dream,' but who in plain language might be termed a 'has been.' Where was he during these epochs? Was he hanging around, issuing prolonged interviews, or was he in solitary state roosting at Wolfert's Roost?

"Next we meet Mr. Murphy of Troy, the apostle of clean elections. Where was he all this time? Does anybody know? Suffice it to say that only last Winter he cast his vote in the Senate for free silver and for a forty-cent dollar, after the electors of the State had declared their will in favor of sound money by upward of 300,000 majority. What is there in the lives or characters of these men to lead the people to believe that they would make fewer mistakes, would be more conscientious, would be more patriotic, than those whom they traduce, if they or their protégés were intrusted with the reins of government? We need have no fear. An abiding faith may lead us on, safe in the mature judgment of the people.

Republican State Administration.

"The story of Republican administrations lies in the fulfillment of their pledges. Cast your eyes over the record of the Republican Party during the past four years in this Commonwealth. Abundant revenue has been provided for the public use, in spite of the fact that burdens heretofore unknown were imposed upon the State, and this without adding to the hardship of the taxpayers. The care of the insane, the purchase of forest lands, the requirements of the war in men and in money, have tested the financiering skill of our representatives, yet so ably has this branch of the Government been managed, so economically has it been administered, that a tax rate, the lowest with two apparent exceptions since 1856, in amount 2 6-100 mills, is offered to the people. And as to the apparent exceptions, they were the result of the improper use of public moneys received from the National Treasury, the result of Gov. Hill's attempt to deceive and mislead the electors by misapplying to the tax budget the war loan returned by the Federal Government.

"Men may differ in regard to the political expediency of uniting the municipalities that cluster about Manhattan Island. Some may regard the consolidation as detrimental to one community or to another. Individuals may fear for their personal interests. But as I reflect upon that remarkable instrument, the charter; as I view the situation broadly, I am profoundly impressed with the conviction that this enactment is one of the great landmarks in the history of the State; that the hearts of the people are already kindled with love and pride for the second city in the world, and finally that this creation is a splendid monument to the Republican Party of New York, and to the indomitable leader, who, with vision clear and penetrating amid the cloud of timidity and doubt which circled about his course, from first to last boldly led the movement.

"The agricultural interests of the State have received the practical attention, the generous consideration, to which they are justly entitled. The Republican Party offers the opportunity to the rural districts to enhance the value of farming lands, to diminish the cost of production at the centres of trade, to bring the farm and the market into a profitable relation with but little outlay. The encouragement to the cultivation of the sugar beet and the liberal aid to the agricultural department of Cornell University and to the experiment station at Geneva have borne good fruit, have demonstrated the intention on the part of the Republican Party to do all in its power to relieve the burdens and increase the prosperity of the farmer. Let us challenge our political opponents to point to any equal service rendered to this important class of our population. Never in the history of the State has any party dealt with the subject in so zealous, in so satisfactory a way.

The Advancement of Labor.

"The welfare of the working man is one of the vital problems of the hour. Demagogic appeals to passion and prejudice do not tend to its betterment. Temporary expedients are as dangerous as they are demoralizing. Earnest efforts have been made to improve, to strengthen, to elevate the condition of the wage earners, and upon lines lasting and comprehensive. The restriction of immigration, the protection of honest labor, the principle of arbitration, are, it seems to me, the foundation stones upon which the vast army of American artisans should erect their solid structures. To these ends the Republican representatives have devoted their time and thought. With all their hardships, with all their trials, still our laboring men rise far above their fellows in other lands. Commercial expansion and the development of our carrying trade will relieve the congestion and will do much to provide steady employment at remunerative wages.

"If you review successive administrations in New York, if you study the legislation of each, you will become impressed with the fact that the work of the last three sessions far outranks that of former years. It was designed to benefit the whole people. In view of the magnitude of Democratic misrepresentation and abuse, it is gratifying to observe such substantial acquisitions.

"The endless stream of appropriations which has for thirty years been poured out upon the Capitol has been stopped. The work is done to the lasting credit of the Chief Executive of the State.

"Free from all selfish motive, devoid of all idea of personal or partisan advantage, with an intention based solely on the public good, the Republican Party has courageously faced the duties and situations of the time. Could such results have been attained through any other party? Can the most prejudiced deny that there has been a hopeful advance in the march of legislation? The last memorable acts have been accomplished to restore New York to the place in the sisterhood of States to which she rightfully belongs. None can now dispute her title or rival her power. We, her citizens, contributors to her fame, may well rejoice that under Republican rule and in answer to the fearless determination and intellectual force of Gov. Black, progress, economy, and prosperity reach their highest level in the Empire State.

"The preservation of the Federal Union, the emancipation of the slaves, the work of reconstruction, the victory over fiat money and repudiation, the struggle with Spain for human rights, are the brightest stars in the firmament of the Republic. They are the achievements of the Republican Party, the true grandeur of which will live in the chronicles of the race. They form a record before which the pages of any other party or organization fade into insignificance.

The President's Need of Support.

"Is it conceivable in view of all this—I repeat it—is it conceivable that the people of this State in the coming campaign will fail to approve the course of the Republican Party, will cease to uphold the President and the Administration? Now if ever President McKinley needs encouragement and sympathy. In the trying hours of the coming two years let not this Commonwealth seem to have declared against him and against those who have so loyally, so ably, ministered to the needs of the country. All parties and all men make mistakes. Differences of opinion will appear, and personal disappointments will come to all, but these instances vanish utterly when thoughtful, patriotic minds consider the services of the Republican Party as a whole, the immense labor and innumerable difficulties that still confront our native land, the vital necessity of aiding and sustaining the Executive and his coworkers until they have completed their work upon the best and surest foundations.

"The United States emerges from the war with Spain strengthened, magnanimous, triumphant. The Republican Party is conducting this conflict with that surpassing ability which has characterized its efforts in every emergency in its history. President McKinley has exhibited throughout the entire ordeal the qualities of a great man. Aware of the horrors and responsibilities of war, with patient fortitude, with moral courage, he exhausted every means to allay the popular indignation to avoid an appeal to arms. When peace was no longer possible force was employed with incomparable results. In the midst of the struggle, in the line of his duties, while some men in high places sulked, while others preached doctrines fatal to the successful conduct of the war, while others voted for ruinous heresies, let it never be forgotten that in this crisis there came to the aid of the Administration in full measure the sterling talents and immense influence of the Republican Senator from New York.

"The amazing rapidity and force with which our navy and army initiated and maintained effective operations, including brilliant victories and an adequate blockade, the unrivaled skill and heroic valor with which our soldiers and seamen carried forward this righteous cause, have been at once the admiration and wonder of the civilized world. Illustrious as were the deeds of Drake, of Tromp, of Nelson, of Paul Jones, of Farragut, the supreme award in naval combats may be accorded to Dewey at Manila and to the American squadron at Santiago.

"The reasons of the strife now fill our hearts and minds. It was a happy fate that enabled the Republican Party to efface every mark of sectionalism, every trace of civil discord by its conduct of the war. No thought is more grateful to us all than that the names of Grant and Lee, of Miles and Wheeler, adorn the same banner for the same end. With equal bravery the son of South Carolina fought shoulder to shoulder with the son of Maine. In imperishable glory the hero from the North and from the South sleep together in the dismal trenches of San Juan and Puerto Rico. 'The Blue and the Gray' is a dream of the past. The sun in heaven rises once more upon a nation reunited, not alone by its Constitution and its laws, but also by the common love and respect of the people.

America's Recognition Abroad.

"The powers of Europe have been until the present time selfishly, ignorantly reluctant to realize or to admit the prowess of the United States. We have been called with opprobrium an industrial nation. Now a leading Parisian journal says: 'The Yankees are no longer a nation of cultivators and merchants. Since they have shown us a sort of infatuation for their free America, they are august.' Foreign critics denied that we had the spirit, the discipline, the courage to fight with success against a leading European State. The fierce light of experience has blazed on land and sea. To our detractors it has revealed the spirit, the flower of America's youth volunteering to endure the hardships and perils of a most hazardous campaign; it has disclosed the discipline; Hobson and his men at that awful moment stoically waiting the word which seemed certain to hurl them to eternity, and, too, Sampson and Schley, with steady, unfailing fire, destroying the best battleships of Spain; it has displayed the courage, the fleet at Manila Bay, thousands of miles from home, sailing into a hostile harbor apparently armed and mined with every instrument of destruction, and also our troops and the Rough Riders, with immortal heroism, charging the enemy on Cuban soil. The greatness of the United States, in war as in peace, is established for generations to come. As in Webster's impressive figure of the British drum-beat, the Stars and Stripes now encircle the earth, 'following the sun and keeping company with the hours.'

"The splendor and fruits of conquest are attended by grave trials and responsibilities. Problems and policies of far-reaching importance must be promptly met and affirmatively determined. The wisdom and the energy which have so successfully guided our destiny in the past may be safely relied upon in the future. We have outgrown former conditions. We must prepare for subsequent events. The career of this Republic cannot be confined to this continent. It is not lacking in territorial space, it is not wanting in abundant resources, it is naturally endowed for the development of a great and free people, but the sturdy enterprise and restless energy of the Americans are now alive to the opportunities beyond the seas. A carrying trade such as can be acquired, a commercial intercourse which will surely follow, our distant possessions already obtained, a canal in Nicaragua, our vast line of unprotected coast, all mean a formidable armament. This is sure to come. Let us strive for its powerful growth. We have had a significant warning.

"An extensive navy will require coaling stations, harbors, strategic points. Shipping and commercial interests will lead our people far and wide over the globe. The die is cast. It is not bred in the American people to shrink from possible dangers, to neglect glowing opportunities, or to forsake the lofty humanitarian principles for which the war was waged by abandoning the unfortunate people of the islands to anarchy. Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, the West Indies, all stretch forth their arms, appealing to us for protection and civilization, offering to the United States new markets for its wares and products, fresh channels for its labor and trade, and with it all an inspiring and imperial future.

"The advent of peace heralds a new birth of freedom. In distant lands, where tyranny and oppression have long prevailed, the unfettered civilization of the American Republic now rises in its beneficent power. Human liberty and Christian influence, spreading through strange regions, will bring light and thought to myriads of souls."

The mention of Gov. Black's name by Chairman White was the occasion of thundering applause, which was followed by three cheers. The speaker was interrupted for fully two minutes. He was about to recommence when a voice in the gallery shouted, "We will have Black or no man," which expression called forth another storm of applause. Reference to the services of Senator Thomas C. Platt at Washington was also the occasion of an outburst.

At another period of his speech Senator White was interrupted by a voice in the rear of the hall, shouting: "We must have Black." The various war heroes came in for their share of the approbation of the convention when reference was made to them. The mention of the charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill brought the convention to its feet with a great outburst of demonstrative expression. The delegates stood in their places and cheered. Senator Platt joined with the other delegates.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, but Gen. Woodford, Chairman of that committee, was not present to present it, the original draft of the platform having been amended at the meeting of the committee. The Chairman suggested that a recess be taken pending the arrival of the report. Lemuel Ely Quigg of New York City moved that the convention proceed at once, with the nominations. He said it was the desire of the delegates that the work of the convention be terminated as speedily as possible.

Gov. Black's Name Presented.

The motion being carried, former Judge J. Ryder Cady of Hudson, who nominated Gov. Black two years ago, ascended to the platform and addressed the convention, placing before it for renomination the name of Frank S. Black. He spoke as follows:

"Two years ago, upon this platform and in the presence of the responsible and accredited representatives of the Republican Party, I presented the name of Frank S. Black as a candidate for Governor. To-day I do so again in firm assurance that no other name can be put before you that will more thoroughly command your confidence and respect. Then he was named as from Rensselaer. To-day I name him as of New York. Then he stood for a county. To-day he stands for a sovereign State. Then you had not measured his strength and greatness.

"You took him on faith, and your faith has been justified. Now he has become an integral part of the vital forces of the commonwealth. He stands before you a strong and virile figure, masterful, commanding; one of the great characters of the history of New York, abundant in ripened power, yet full of vigorous growth, having done great good and capable of greater good; keen, intellectual, eloquent with tongue and pen; respecting the rights of others and his own, unstained in public and private morals, with lofty and noble conceptions of duty, ardent, well balanced, and sincere.

"It might have been cogently argued in 1896 that his nomination would commit the party to the indorsement of a mere political and personal experiment. That cannot be done in 1898. The ambition of Gov. Black two years ago was legitimate and honorable. Conscious of the possession of great powers, he had the right that every man enjoys to secure preferment from his friends, and his exercise of it was no cause of offense. He prevailed, and became Governor. He now frankly seeks the renomination that fair-minded men candidly concede he has earned.

"You are to pass upon his fate within the hour. You are about to commend him as entitled to the confidence and suffrages of the people, or to banish him from opportunity for their consideration. There are scores of men in the seats of delegates in this hall whom I have known for many years as upright, sincere, conscientious, loving justice, animated by high principles, possessed of deep and profound convictions. I do not think that I err when I express the belief that to many of them this is one of the gravest moments of their lives, and that the sense of their responsibility weighs heavily upon them.

Opposed by Military Brilliancy.

"You will be asked in adroit and polished phrase, in words of eloquence that I cannot command, to reject him. You will be told that expediency demands his retirement to private life. It will be urged that the captivating brilliancy of a military record will blind the eyes of the people of New York to the more sober merits of duties well performed in civic place; that the smoke of battle from that far Cuban hill has so far veiled and obscured the noble qualities of Gov. Black that they can be of no further use to the State.

"Are you prepared to admit the soundness and wisdom of all this? Are you persuaded that such argument is just? Are you convinced that such a course is best calculated to enlist the service of good and able men in public careers? Are you ready to say, with all the great prestige of this vast convention, that there is no bar of justice in politics at which the deserving can receive the fair rewards of their merits? Will you deem it prudent to announce such doctrine to the youth of the party and of the State? Look at the situation fairly, gentlemen.

"To what trust, great or small, has Gov. Black proved faithless? What interest of the people or the party has he neglected? In what respect has his administration been other than praiseworthy? Has not the State prospered since he became its Chief Magistrate? Order has been maintained. The laws have been enforced. Wise measures of government have been inspired and promoted by him. Bad schemes have perished beneath his hands.

"The tax rate has been reduced, and the burden of the people lessened. The Capitol has been completed and lifted into the honest sunlight. The sudden and difficult emergencies of war have been met and disposed of by him wisely and well, under a system of military administration and equipment that had known only peace for a generation. Honest primaries and honest elections have been insured so far as good laws can make them sure. The public bureaus and departments have been administered prudently and honestly. He has appointed Justices of the Supreme Court, and local judicial and ministerial officers all over the State whose selection has met with warm professional and popular approval.

"There is no better, cleaner, or more efficient administration than his in the Union, and there never has been. I am not here to discuss its details. You know them, and you know that you approve them. If Gov. Black shall not be renominated here, it will not be because his service has not been useful and dignified, but for some other reason. He and those who support him will have at least the satisfaction flowing from that reflection. Let us not delude ourselves. Let us not shut our eyes to the truth, or turn our faces from the light. Let us look at facts as they are, and call things by their right names.

A Representative Republican.

"The administration of Gov. Black stands for all the Republican Party represents. If that party is not fit to be trusted with the Government of the State, then he is not. If it deserves a fresh grant of power from the electors, then he deserves renomination. Are patient years of arduous and faithful toil in the service of the Commonwealth to be lightly ignored and set aside? The people are keen and farsighted. They recognize merit when they find it. They are not readily deceived. They have seen Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Ohio, and other States steadily gaining power and prestige in the councils of the Nation by persistently maintaining tried and experienced men in their places of public service and usefulness. They have seen Reed and Dingley, Frye and Boutelle, Edmunds and Chandler, Hoar and Lodge, Russell and Griggs, and Voorhees and a score of other men steadily held at the front by their constituents until they have acquired experience and discipline, and until the people come to give their States consideration and attention because such men are identified with those States. Shall New York neglect such examples for less than the gravest reasons?

"Ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens will attest the blameless integrity and the great talents of the Governor. They believe in him. They know that he is of simple life, unostentatious, willing to work, self-made, self-reliant, and energetic. They like his frankness, his direct, plain, terse, epigrammatic manner of speech. They know that he is not rich in this world's goods, but they are sure that he is rich in saving common sense, and in all those virtues that make the homes of the land good and the sons of the land strong in triumph and in adversity, and that he does not seek to evade any of his duties of citizenship. They know that his clear gaze can pierce and transfix shams and delusions. They have found him to be radically conservative and conservatively radical. They know that he holds to the faith of the fathers and does not follow strange gods; that he stands on the safe and ancient ways and does not wander into jungles and morasses of Populism, or Socialism, or the Bryanism that signifies both.

The Governor's Popularity.

"Make no mistake, my friends. The popular strength of this man is greater and more deeply seated than many of you seem to think. If he shall be nominated here that strength will agument with every hour to the election. With him there are no surprises, no ambuscades in store for the party. You all know the worst that can be said about him. You have seen all the enemies he has on the hills and in the open. They are not in the valleys and the woods, ready to spring forth in unknown numbers as soon as this convention shall adjourn. It is not my duty nor my purpose to institute comparisons between him and any other strong and capable Republican that may be placed in nomination here to-day. Between them you will decide, not I.

"Gov. Black's loyalty to his party, his confidence in its purposes of right, his conception of the great work it has wrought, and of the lofty mission still before it, are part of the very essence and fibre of his being. He has devoted years of toil, in season and out of season, to its upbuilding. He loves the great names enshrined in its Valhalla. He bends in reverence before the splendors of its history, and the promises of the future. He is the friend of all Republicans, unselfish in his appreciation and praise of their good works. He recognizes the canons of party rule and government. His faith is in the wisdom of the majority. He believes that the great political organization to which he and the rest of us belong is the most efficient instrumentality of good government the Republic has ever known. He recognizes the Divine Providence that saved us from Bryan, and gave to us McKinley in this era of the signal triumph of National and international morality and justice on land and sea.

"When you shall have worked your will upon him and disposed of him and his interests in this convention as your conscience and judgment shall dictate he will be, in personal victory or in personal defeat, the same strong and faithful man, the same unswerving Republican and devoted patriot that you always have known him to be."

Judge Cady was frequently interrupted with applause. He finished amid tremendous applause, his finishing remark about Gov. Black's faithfulness to the ticket, no matter what it was, calling forth the enthusiasm of the audience.

Mr. Depew Names Col. Roosevelt.

At 4:55 Chauncey M. Depew took the platform in behalf of Theodore Roosevelt, Senator White announcing him as Mr. Depew of America. For some minutes Dr. Depew could not begin his speech for the applause that ensued. When quiet was restored he said:

"Not since 1863 has the Republican Party met in convention when the conditions of the country were so interesting or so critical. Then the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, giving freedom and citizenship to four millions of slaves, brought about a revolution in the internal policy of our Government which seemed to multitudes of patriotic men full of the gravest dangers to the Republic. The effect of the situation was the sudden and violent sundering of the ties which bound the past to the present and the future. New problems were precipitated upon our statesmen to solve, which were not to be found in the text books of the schools nor in the manuals or traditions of Congress. The one courageous, constructive party which our politics has known for half a century solved those problems so successfully that the regenerated and disenthralled Republic has grown and prospered under this new birth of liberty beyond all precedent and every prediction.

"We gather fresh inspiration and hope for our tasks when the assembled representatives of this splendid and historic organization recall the names and venerate the memory of the brilliant Republican statesmen of the war, of reconstruction, and of National development. Lincoln and Grant, Seward and Chase, Thaddeus Stevens and James G. Blaine, though dead, yet speak most eloquently in measures which have made our country prosperous and in policies which have given it world-wide power.

"Now, as then, the unexpected has happened. The wildest dream ever born of the imagination of the most optimistic believer in our destiny could not foresee when McKinley was elected two years ago the onrushing torrent of events of the past three months. We are either to be submerged by this break in the dikes erected by Washington about our Government, or we are to find, by the wise utilization of the conditions forced upon us, how to be safer and stronger within our old boundaries, and to add incalculably to American enterprise and opportunity by becoming masters of the sea, and entering with the surplus of our manufactures the markets of the world.

"We cannot retreat or hide. We must 'ride the waves and direct the storm.' A war has been fought and won, and vast possessions new and far away have been acquired. In the short space of 113 days politicians and parties have been forced to meet new questions and to take sides upon startling issues. The face of the world has been changed. The maps of yesterday are obsolete. Columbus, looking for the Orient and its fabled treasures, sailed 400 years ago into the land-locked harbor of Santiago, and to-day his spirit sees his bones resting under the flag of a new and great country which has found the way and conquered the outposts, and is knocking at the door of the Furthest East.

Constructive Statesmen Needed.

"The times require constructive statesmen. As in 1776 and 1865, we need architects and builders. We have but one school for their training and education, and that school is the Republican Party. Our Republican Administration, upon which a tremendous responsibility rests, must have a Republican Congress for its support in the next two years—two years of transcendent importance to our future. New York, imperial among her sister States in all which makes a great Commonwealth, is still the pivotal State in our National contests. We, the delegates here assembled, have a very serious duty in so acting as to keep our old State and her Congressional delegation in the Republican column. Our thought and our absorbing anxiety are with whom as standard bearer can we most favorably present to the people these new and vital issues, the position of the Republican Party and the necessity to the country that it should receive the approval of the country. Friends and enemies alike join in the general satisfaction with the wisdom, sagacity, and statesmanship of President McKinley.

"Our State has had a faithful, able, and worthy representative in the greatest legislative body in the world in Senator Platt. We are justly proud of our delegation in Congress, and its influence in the constructive measures of Republican Administration. We possess unusual executive ability and courage in Gov. Black. A protective tariff, sound money—the gold standard—the retirement of the Government from the banking business and State issues are just as important as ever. Until three months ago to succeed we would have had to satisfy the voters of the soundness and wisdom of our position on these questions. The cardinal principles of Republican policy will be the platform of this canvass and of future ones.

"But at this juncture the people have temporarily put everything else aside, and are applying their whole thought to the war with Spain and its consequences. We believe that they think and will vote that our war with Spain was just and righteous. We cannot yet say that American constituencies have settled convictions on territorial expansion and the government of distant islands and alien races. We can say that Republican opinion glories in our victories and follows the flag.

"The resistless logic of events overcomes all other considerations and impels me to present the name of, as it will persuade you to nominate as our candidate for Governor of the State of New York, Col. Theodore Roosevelt. If he were only the hero of a brilliant charge on the battlefield, and there was nothing else which fitted him for this high place, I would not put him in nomination. But Col. Roosevelt has shown conspicuous ability in the public service for ten years. He was a soldier three months. It is not time which tells with an executive mind and restless energy like Roosevelt's, but opportunity. Give him the chance and he leads to victory.

"He has held two positions which generally ruin the holder of them with politicians and the unthinking. One was Civil Service Commissioner and the other Police Commissioner for New York City. So long as the public did not understand him there was plenty of lurid language and gnashing of teeth. The people are always just in the end. Let them know everything that can be said about a man and see all that the searchlight of publicity will reveal and their verdict is the truth. When the smoke had cleared away from the batteries of [illegible] they saw the untouched and unharmed figure of a public-spirited, broad-minded, courageous officer, who understood public responsibility to mean the performance without fear or favor of the work he had promised to do and obedience to the laws he had sworn to support.

Enforcement of Obnoxious Laws.

"The missiles from those batteries flew by him as innocuously as did the bullets from the Spanish Mausers on the hill of San Juan. Gen. Grant said, when President, that the only way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law is to enforce it, and that to refuse to obey it is to bring all law into contempt. Roosevelt adored Gen. Grant. He did not make any of these laws. They were the work of both Republican and Democratic Legislatures. If Roosevelt had been Governor many of them would have died by his veto.

"When he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy he was in a sphere more congenial to his genius and abilities. He is a better soldier than he is a policeman. Life on the plains had broadened his vision and invigorated his youth. Successful excursions into the literature of the ranch and the hunting for big game had opened up for him the present resources and boundless possibilities of the United States. He was fortunately under the most accomplished, able, generous, and indulgent chief in Secretary Long. A small man would have been jealous of this dynamic bundle of brains, nerves, energy, and initiative, but our distinguished Secretary gave full scope to his brilliant assistant. The country owes much to him for the efficiency and splendid condition of our navy.

"The Congressional economist has always put his knife deep in the naval appropriations. He will not do so any more. The Navy Department has always been compelled to enforce on the commanders of its men-of-war that they must be very careful of coal and powder. The permanent staff said to Roosevelt one day: 'Dewey is wasting an unnecessary amount of powder in firing his big guns.' 'Let him shoot away,' said the Assistant Secretary; 'that is what the powder is for.' If there had been no war, some Jerry Simpson would have moved an inquiry into the extravagance of the Navy Department in burning up the property of the United States, and upon Roosevelt might have rested the condemnation of a Congressional committee. But the waste was magnificent economy in producing the superb marksmanship of the gunners on our warships at Manila and Santiago.

"The wife of a Cabinet officer told me that when Assistant Secretary Roosevelt announced that he had determined to resign and raise a regiment for the war some of the ladies in the Administration circle thought it their duty to remonstrate with him. They said: 'Mr. Roosevelt, you have six children, the youngest a few months old, and the eldest not yet in the teens. While the country is full of young men who have no such responsibilities and are eager to enlist, you have no right to leave the burden upon your wife of the care, support, and bringing up of that family.' Roosevelt's answer was a Roosevelt answer: 'I have done as much as any one to bring on this war, because I believed it must come, and the sooner the better, and now that war is declared I have no right to ask others to do the fighting and stay at home myself.'

"The regiment of Rough Riders was an original American suggestion, to demonstrate that patriotism and indomitable courage are common to all conditions of American life. The same great qualities are found under the slouch hat of the cowboy and the elegant imported tile of New York's gilded youth. Their mannerisms are the veneers of the West and the East; their manhood is the same.

The Charge at San Juan.

"In that hot and pest-cursed climate of Summer Cuba officers had opportunities for protection from miasma and fever which were not possible for the men. But the Rough Riders endured no hardships or dangers which were not shared by their Colonel. He helped them dig the ditches; he stood beside them in the deadly dampness of the trenches. No floored tent for him if his comrades must sleep on the ground and under the sky. In that world-famed charge of the Rough Riders through the hail of shot and up the hill of San Juan their Colonel was a hundred feet in advance. The bullets whistling by him are rapidly thinning the ranks of these desperate fighters.

"The Colonel trips and falls and the line wavers, but in a moment he is up again, waving his sword, climbing and shouting. He bears a charmed life. He clips the barbed wire fence and plunges through, yelling: 'Come on, boys; come on, and we will lick hell out of them.' The moral force of that daring cowed and awed the Spaniards, and they fled from their fortified heights and Santiago was ours. At that time, Col. Roosevelt was a very influential resident of Santiago de Cuba. 'To his

I Can Eat

Anything now, and it makes me so happy," writes a Vermont woman, "because I am now perfectly free from those old deathly feelings, when I could not keep anything on my stomach, had pains in my back and side. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla, three bottles of which have made me perfectly well and I am growing strong and fleshy."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

Two years in the wood, ten months in the bottle make EVANS' ALE the rich, finished, good old ale which it is.—Adv.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

☞ In a short while we will have another stock of HUMBER BICYCLES. Watch for the announcement. We sell goods cheaper than any other house, but for cash only.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macys
6TH AVE. 14TH ST.

Gas and Coal Heaters. We open the season with a larger and better stock of Stoves and Heaters than we have ever heretofore had the pleasure of presenting to you.

GAS RADIATORS, bronze finish; 4 tube, $2.26; 6 tube, $3.84; nickel finish, 4 tube, $2.58; 6 tube,	3.87
CYLINDER GAS STOVES,	97
CYLINDER OIL HEATERS, 4 inch wick,	1.29
"BANNER" OIL HEATERS,	4.19
COVERED GAS TUBING, rubber end, per foot.	2
COVERED GAS TUBING, patent end, per foot,	3
CYLINDER COAL STOVES, white porcelain bowl, 8 inch, $2.37; 9 inch, $2.62; 10 inch,	2.99
CYLINDER COAL STOVES, embossed body, nickel trimmings, bronze urn, 9 inch, $5.48; 10 inch,	6.42
SQUARE PARLOR STOVES, nickel swing cover, nickel top band, bronze urn, 9 inch, $7.41; 10 inch,	8.92
One piece of pipe and two elbows with each coal stove.	
JAPANNED COAL VASES, nicely ornamented,	97

(6TH FL., MAIN BUILDING, REAR.)

[illegible] of them' is the fury of the fighting, [illegible] expressed the titanic rage of Washing[illegible] the treachery of Lee and turned the [illegible] Monmouth. It pierced like bullets [illegible] ears of the fleeing soldiers and sent them flying to the front and victory when Sheridan rode madly up the valley from Winchester.

"Col. Roosevelt is the typical citizen-soldier. The sanitary condition of our army in Cuba might not have been known for weeks through the regular channels of inspection and report to the various departments. Here the citizen in the Colonel overcame the official routine and reticence of the soldier. His graphic letter to the Government and the round robin he initiated brought suddenly and sharply to our attention the frightful dangers of disease and death and resulted in our boys being brought immediately home. He may have been subject to court-martial for violating the articles of war, but the humane impulses of the people gave him gratitude and applause.

"It is seldom in political conflicts, when new and unexpected issues have to be met and decided, that a candidate can be found who personifies the popular and progressive side of those issues. Representative men move the masses to enthusiasm and are more easily understood than measures. Lincoln, with his immortal declaration, made at a time when to make it insured his defeat by Douglas for the United States Senate, that 'a house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free,' embodied the anti-slavery doctrine. Grant, with Appomattox and the parole of honor to the Confederate Army behind him, stood for the perpetuity of Union and liberty. McKinley, by his long and able advocacy of its principles, is the leading spirit for the protection of American industries.

"For this year, for this crisis, for the voters of the Empire State, for the young men of the country and the upward, onward, and outward trend of the United States, the candidate of candidates is the hero of Santiago, the idol of the Rough Riders—Col. Theodore Roosevelt."

Those portions of his speech relating to President McKinley were received with much applause, and there was a vigorous reception of the tribute to Gov. Black. When Mr. Depew told of the famous charge of the Rough Riders and the fame of Roosevelt the audience went almost crazy. Every man was on his feet and vociferously cheering. It made certain the nomination. When Mr. Depew had reached the point in his speech where he alluded to the non-effect of Mauser bullets two or three men rushed down the aisle bearing a big portrait of Col. Roosevelt in Rough Rider uniform. There was a three-minute interruption, and the picture was taken to the stage and set up.

Candidates' Nominations Seconded.

Mr. Depew finished at 5:25 amid applause that was almost a pandemonium. When it had subsided Judge Charles T. Saxton of Wayne took the platform and began the seconding of the nomination of Frank G. Black. He spoke of his splendid record as Governor of New York State and said: "He is a man from the sole of his foot to the top of his head, and there is not a man in this convention who does not believe him to be a courageous and brilliant man. He is entitled to this nomination also because he is a Republican of Republicans, and yet will never allow his party affiliations to stand on the same plane with his conscience and the people's law."

Assemblyman Wallace of Queens seconded the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as a "resident of Queens and a neighbor of mine."

Mr. Abraham Gruber of New York next got the platform, and, after saying a few words, those in the rear of the hall began to cheer so that he could not speak. Senator Raines rose to his feet and said: "Teddy Roosevelt never shot a Spaniard in the back. Mr. Gruber should be listened to."

Mr. Gruber talked on the broad ground that Governor Black by all precedent and political right was entitled to a renomination. He claimed that Gov. Black had been promised the nomination.

"Why," he said, "they have changed the saying, 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' into 'good and faithful servant, we'll do you well.' Now you're going to nominate Woodruff and not Black. Can you do it honestly? Of course you can't."

Mr. Gruber's speech was heartily applauded.

George N. Southwick of Albany seconded the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in a ringing speech. Senator Lexow took the platform at 6:15 o'clock to speak for Gov. Black, but the audience showed its dissatisfaction at delay by crying for the vote. He made a brief but forcible speech.

To the surprise of everybody, Elihu Root, who had not been substituted as a delegate in the convention, was called to the platform by the Chairman, and made a statement as to the eligibility of Mr. Roosevelt to hold office. He said:

"I have been requested by Mr. Roosevelt, in case his name should be presented as a candidate for Governor in this convention, to state to the representatives of the Republican Party of this State before they came to a vote, the results of the examination which I have given for the past two days to the charge which has been made in the public prints that Mr. Roosevelt has forfeited his citizenship in the State of New York. He deems it, Mr. President and gentlemen, to be due to you and to the Republican Party of the State. He wishes no one to vote for him with a doubt in his mind as to his eligibility for the great office of Governor of New York. He wishes no one to vote for him without making up his own mind, not resting on what another says as to his opinion. Will you bear with me while I give you the dry details necessary to make a statement?

"Theodore Roosevelt's early childhood found him living in Oyster Bay, County of Queens, in this State. There he cast his first vote in the year 1880, and there he has lived and had his home ever since, with a few interruptions which I shall state to you. In 1882 he was offered the nomination to the Assembly from the Twenty-first District in the City of New York, and for the purpose of holding that office he removed his legal residence from Oyster Bay to the City of New York. He served the State in the Assembly, and after his services there ended he resumed his original residence in Oyster Bay. There for ten years he had his home, voting and paying his taxes. In 1884 he acquired land in Oyster Bay, he built a house, and set up his family there, and that house he still owns, and in it he has lived ever since 1884. Its door has always been open, and it has been the only home he owned. There he lives to-day.

Removal to New York.

"In 1895 he was offered the appointment of Commissioner of Police in the City of New York, and he again removed his residence to New York for the purpose of holding that office. He held it and rendered public service in it until 1897, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and relinquished his office of Police Commissioner. The purpose for which he had moved his residence to New York having ended, he resumed his residence again at Oyster Bay. The lease of the house in New York expired on the 1st of October, 1897. He removed his family to Oyster Bay, and on the expiration of that lease he removed his personal effects from that hired house and took them with him to his home in Oyster Bay, and there resumed his original residence and domicile, with the fixed intent of making it his permanent home, abiding place, and domicile.

"While thus living in Oyster Bay he was Civil Service Commissioner of the United States, spending a large portion of his time at Washington. Nevertheless he regularly paid his taxes at Oyster Bay. After his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897, in October of that year, his family followed him to Washington, and there passed the Winter and the months of the early Spring in the residence that he had hired in that city for a term coexistent with the term of President McKinley's Administration.

"In January, 1898, the Tax Commissioners of New York assessed Mr. Roosevelt for taxation upon $50,000 of personal property. Mr. Roosevelt no longer resided in the City of New York. He no longer had his domicile there. He had removed his permanent residence and domicile to his old home in Oyster Bay, and in that home were his servants, his horses, dogs, and his cattle, with his family occupying it and passing to and fro between Oyster Bay and Washington. That was his home, and the City of New York was not, and, accordingly, when he was advised in January, 1898, that he had been assessed for taxes in the city, he wrote this letter, which I will read to you:

"Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary, Navy Department, Washington, June 20, 1898.

"Dear Emlen: Will I have to pay that personal tax if I am not a resident of New York? I now vote in Oyster Bay and pay my personal tax there. I do not see how they can collect it. If you think it right, will you forward the inclosed letter? Faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"W. Emlen Roosevelt, 52 Wall Street, New York City."

Advice of His Lawyer.

"In the face of that letter, if anything were needed to support the statements of Theodore Roosevelt that he had resumed his domicile in his original home, will any one dispute it? But his lawyer thought better. He considered that the true reason why Mr. Roosevelt should not be required to pay this unjustly assessed tax in the City of New York was not the fact of his domicile in Oyster Bay, but the fact of his actual residence as Assistant Secretary of the Navy at Washington. He accordingly prepared and sent to Mr. Roosevelt an affidavit stating the exact truth, that he had no longer a residence or a domicile in the city of New York, and that ever since he had been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy had been residing in the City of Washington.

"And now we are told that the fact that Mr. Roosevelt was residing in the City of Washington while Assistant Secretary of the Navy disqualifies him and makes him ineligible for Governor of the State of New York because the Constitution of New York provides that a person in order to be eligible for the office of Governor shall have resided in the State for five years next preceding his election. Is that so?

"Let me suspend my statement for a moment to state some rules of law which are applicable. You will see that the question of importance for you to consider is whether Mr. Roosevelt, in the affidavit telling about his residence in Washington, is talking about the same thing that the Constitution talks about in the portion to which I have just referred. It is a well-settled and familiar law in this State and throughout the whole Union that there are two kinds of residence, one permanent and legal, equivalent to domicile—the residence which makes citizenship, which establishes the relation between the man and the State—and the other kind of residence, the residence which consists in actual physical presence in a place other than a man's domicile. Our court of last resort has over and over again declared that a man may have two residences, one his domicile and the other his temporary or actual residence.

Domicile and Location.

"They have said that a man who had his domicile and the right to vote in Batavia was at the same time a resident of Buffalo. They have said that a man who resided for ten years in Dresden at the same time had a domicile in New York; they have said that Thomas C. Platt, who had been for many years actually residing in the City of New York, and who swore in his answer in the litigation on which the decision was based that he resided in the City of New York, was nevertheless at the same time domiciled in and a permanent resident of the County of Tioga.

"Now, which of those two residences was the Constitution talking about and which was Mr. Roosevelt talking about in his affidavit? There is no question about what the Constitution means. Our court of last resort has decided that the word 'residence' when it refers to eligibility to office, means domicile and have decided it in the very case to which I have just referred. That is the universal rule throughout the Union. Exactly the same words that we have in our Constitution have been construed in State after State, and every court in every State has said that the word residence means domicile, permanent legal residence, and has no reference to the question of where a man is actually living. That is what the Constitution means.

"What did Mr. Roosevelt mean in that affidavit? What was the residence to which he referred? He was residing in Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and there is nothing better settled than that the residence which has for its purpose the performance of duties in the public service is the other kind of residence—the temporary residence which does not affect the officer's domicile or legal residence. The actual existence of such a residence in Washington did not affect his legal residence in Oyster Bay.

"But Mr. Roosevelt was not content to rest upon the technical legal rights that he may have had to avoid the payment of taxes in the City of New York and perhaps not pay taxes in Oyster Bay because the Assessors had not put his name on the list, and, accordingly, immediately after the signing of his affidavit—on the very day after the affidavit was presented to the Tax Commissioners of New York—he wrote to his lawyer this letter:

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary, Navy Department, Washington, March 25, 1898.
Mr. John E. Roosevelt, 44-46 Wall Street, New York:

Dear Jack: I do not want to lose my vote this Fall, and therefore I will just pay the penalty and pay those taxes in New York. Is it practicable to alter matters so as to have me taxed at Oyster Bay? Would this be practical or not? If not, I will pay in New York, anyway. I do not want to seem to sneak out of anything, nor do I wish to lose my vote two years in succession. Won't you, then, ask Douglass to go over my taxable property and see if I cannot get off for less than $50,000? That is an outrageous and absurd price to pay. I am very much obliged to you for what you have done. We are all on edge about the report here. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The third day afterward he wrote to his agent this letter, which I will read:

Dear Douglass: Will you send me on a check for $500 on the 1st of the month instead of putting it to Edith's account? It will save her drawing out the check to me. I have written John that I will just pay my taxes in New York City. I do not want to lose my residence in the State. This year I shall be horribly over my income anyway and I will simply have to grin and bear it. Edith continues to gain. It is a great relief to have Ted under the best medical authorities at Anna's. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Douglass Robinson, Esq., 55 Liberty Street, New York.

Commissioned as from New York.

Mr. Root read a letter from the Adjutant General of the United States inclosing Mr. Roosevelt's commission as Lieutenant Colonel, to which Mr. Roosevelt replied as follows, under date of July 31, 1898:

"Sir: I herewith acknowledge the receipt of my commission as Colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry, which I accept with pleasure. I was born in New York on Oct. 22, 1858, and have resided in New York ever since."

"No man can be deprived of his citizenship, his domicile, his legal residence, against his will. No man can be deprived of it except by his own intention. Will any man doubt that Theodore Roosevelt tells the truth when he solemnly declares, as he does, that he never intended, never dreamed of, giving up his citizenship, his domicile, his residence in this State of his home? Will you believe against this evidence that it was his intention to abandon the State of his birth, the home of his father and his father's father; the State that had showered honors on his youth and had more honors in store for his manhood; the State where his fireside was, where he built the home to which he took his young wife, and where his children were born; the State of his nativity, of his ambition and his pride? That he intended to abandon that and take up his residence in the one place in the United States where residence gives no political rights and offers no future to ambition and to hopes—the District of Columbia?

"Mr. Roosevelt wishes me to say that he has no criticism to make against any Republican, and he thinks that Mr. Lauterbach, in coming to the State Committee with the affidavit that was discovered in Democratic hands, was doing his duty as a Republican, and Theodore Roosevelt thanks him for it. And I deem it a privilege to say that in this matter the action of the Governor of this State has been nothing but manly, straightforward, frank, and open, as it always has been since he has been Governor of the State.

"Mr. Roosevelt would not have your suffrages or that of the people of this State if there was any doubt of his eligibility to the office of Governor, but he would not be deprived of his citizenship against his will; he would not lose his birthright without fault; he would not retire from the contest because of charges which were not true. He would not give up his State, and I take it, gentlemen, that the people of the State of New York would not willingly surrender the priceless possession of his citizenship."

Edward Lauterbach next took the platform and said that on Thursday last he had become aware that Democrats were waiting to make public after nomination an alleged reason why Theodore Roosevelt could not hold office. He considered it his business to make the matter public for the sake of the party before the convention met. He had heard Mr. Root's explanation of the matter with pleasure, for it was cogent and convincing. Personally he had been for Gov. Black because he believed him to be a great Governor and entitled to the renomination. He believed the statement proved that Mr. Roosevelt was a citizen and should not again controvert it; "but at the same time," he said, "I hope he will not be nominated. I'm for Gov Black, who should be nominated. It is not fair to strip from the brow of the Governor of this State the laurel crown he has won to place it upon the head of a man who has won laurels in another field."

The Vote Recorded.

At 7:15 Secretary of State Palmer moved a roll call, and the motion was received with applause. When the calling began there was applause at every vote, but soon the anxiety to have the result announced prevailed, and the roll was called with rapidity. Before it got through the New York delegation it was evident that Mr. Roosevelt had a practical "walkover," and at 7:36 enough votes had been cast to nominate him.

At 7:41 the roll call was completed, and the vote was announced as follows:

Roosevelt, 753.
Black, 218.

Then the auditors and the delegates rose in a great mass and cheered. Finally Mr. Lauterbach arose, but Judge Cady, who preceded him, got the floor, and moved the unanimous nomination. While the question was pending, Senator Krum, who had supported Gov. Black, said: "On behalf of Gov. Black and his friends, I say that they will stand by Theodore Roosevelt as he stood by the country."

The nomination was made unanimous, and at 7:46 the convention stood in recess until 9 o'clock.

The Black vote, numbering 218, was cast as follows: Albany, 3; Broome, 1; Cayuga, 1; Chautauqua, 8; Clinton, 6; Columbia, 8; Dutchess, 10; Erie, 2; Franklin, 1; Herkimer, 1; Kings—First District, 2; Fifth District, 2; Sixth District, 5; Eighth District, 1; Ninth District, 3; Eleventh District, 7; Twelfth District, 6; Thirteenth District, 4; Fifteenth District, 3; Seventeenth District, 5; Monroe, 29; Montgomery, 3; New York—Twentieth District, 8; Twenty-first District, 8; Twenty-seventh District, 8; Twenty-ninth District, 8; Thirty-fifth District, 9; Oneida, 1; Onondaga, 1; Queens, 2; Rensselaer, 20; Rockland, 4; Saratoga, 7; Schenectady, 6; Schoharie, 5; Suffolk, 1; Ulster, 13; Warren, 2; Washington, 2; Wayne, 1; Westchester—Second District, 7; Third District, 4.

CONVENTION'S WORK FINISHED.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—The crush at the hotels was so great that at 9 o'clock, the time set for the convening of the last session of the convention, half the delegates had not been fed. They were late in getting back to the hall.

In the meantime the leaders had called together the champions of the various candidates for minor offices on the ticket and had persuaded them to make their nominating speeches very short, and in some instances not to make them at all, so as to shorten the session. It was 9:30 o'clock before Mr. Platt entered the hall and took his seat, and it was still later when the gavel fell—9:45 o'clock.

The Platform.

When order had been obtained from chaos the Chairman announced that the platform was ready, and Gen. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, amid applause, took the platform and read the resolutions. The reading was frequently interspersed with applause, and when Gen. Woodford finished, the resolutions were adopted unanimously. Following is the text of the platform adopted:

"The Republicans of New York, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the conclusion of the war with Spain. It was not undertaken for conquest, but for the sacred cause of humanity, and for the just protection of American interests. It has resulted in the complete triumph of American arms on land and sea, and we meet, with resolute faith, all the responsibilities which our victories impose.

"We congratulate the country upon the patriotic wisdom, the patient courage, and the broad humanity which distinguished the conduct of President McKinley during the critical periods of diplomatic negotiation and battle, and which now guide him in the restoration of peace. Citizens of every State and every party fought and won under his command. All lingering sectionalism was burned out in the heat of battle, and to-day, with the war ended and peace assured, all our people give honor and praise to the President who so bravely and so wisely enforced that National will and upheld the National arms.

"We congratulate our army and navy upon the splendid victories of the war, and we welcome home our brave soldiers and sailors, who by their courage and sacrifices have added a new dignity to American citizenship, and given new power and meaning to our flag.

"We have abiding confidence that the President will conclude this peace upon terms that will satisfy the conscience, the judgment, and the high purpose of the American people. We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our Nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilles and in the Philippines, we assumed solemn duties and obligations alike to the people of the islands we conquered and to the civilized world. We cannot turn these islands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, unarmed for defense and untried in statecraft, to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European powers.

Our Responsibilities as Victors.

"We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity, and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever. The Republican Party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress, and of triumphant faith in the nationality of this people, and we know that the President and statesmen and voters of the Republican Party will meet those issues of the future as bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past.

"We commend the annexation of Hawaii, in the interest of commerce, of National security, and National development.

"We renew our allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform. We continue to condemn and resist the Democratic policies declared at Chicago. The organized Democratic Party of the Nation adheres to these policies of free silver and free trade, and denies the right of the courts and of the Government to protect persons and property from violence. On the coming 8th of November we are to elect not only our State officers, but also Representatives in Congress and members of our State Legislature. That Legislature, in its turn, will elect a United States Senator to succeed the present Democratic Senator from this State.

"Democratic leaders declare that they will conduct this campaign upon State issues alone. But it is known that if the Democratic Party secures the State Legislature it will re-elect to the United States Senate that Democrat who now represents his party there, and misrepresents the State. That Senator supported the cause of free silver, supported the nominees of the Chicago Convention in the last Presidential election, gave his vote in the Senate for the heresies of that Chicago platform, and must, if re-elected, continue to support those heresies. Democrats may try to deceive the people by ignoring the anarchistic doctrines of that instrument in their State platform, but their members of Congress and their Senator, if they shall succeed in re-electing him, cannot and will not ignore those doctrines at Washington.

The Money Question Involved.

"We are ready to meet the Democrats on all State issues, but in a larger sense this campaign is a National campaign, and our people cannot escape its National consequences. The election of Republican members of Congress and of a Republican State Legislature will mean that New York shall stand for the maintenance of the gold standard, and for such a revision of the currency laws as will guarantee to the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar, issued under the authority of the United States, shall be of absolute and equal value with a gold dollar always and everywhere.

"The Republican Party is fulfilling the pledges we made at St. Louis. We have enacted a conservative protective tariff, so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of Government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment, and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard, which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to our shores, and with a continuance of Republican policy and Republican National Administration the prosperous future of the Nation is assured.

"In the interests of American labor and commerce, we believe that American products should be carried in American ships, and we favor the upbuilding of an American merchant marine, which will give us our share in the carrying trade of the world in time of peace, and constitute an effective naval militia in time of war.

Black Administration Indorsed.

"We commend the administration of Gov. Black. It has been wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical, and has resulted in the lowest legitimate tax rate which the State has had since 1856.

"We commend the work of the Legislature of 1898 in enacting laws looking to the betterment of the roads of the State through a proper local supervision by Boards of Supervisors; in completing through the direct agency of the Governor, the Capitol Building at Albany; in adopting for cities of the second class uniform charters, in throttling all attempts to place Socialistic taxes upon the fruits of industry and economy, in meeting every demand required by the war, in beginning the abolition of dangerous grade crossings on railroads, in securing for the soldiers and sailors in the Federal service their right to vote, in passing a primary election law to aid in purifying the franchises to enable all our people to participate in the honest and effective work of the caucus and the primary, and in transacting the public business of the Legislature and adjourning in a shorter period than any other Legislature since 1832.

"State taxation of the liquor traffic has steadily grown in popular favor. There has been collected under this law, during its brief period of existence, more than $33,000,000, which has been applied to the reduction of State and local taxation, and has thus relieved the earnings and the savings of all the people of the State.

"New York is foremost of the States in the Union in caring for the interests of labor. Almost every law that has declared, upheld, and proved the rights of labor has been passed by the Republican Party. The Republican Legislatures of 1897 and 1898 were occupied largely with such legislation. Factory inspection has been extended. The prevailing rate of wages has been enforced upon all public works. Railroad corporations have been compelled to adopt a ten-hour law. The law securing the weekly payment of wages has been extended to include all joint stock associations, and its violation has been made a crime. The right to use labor labels has been secured to labor organizations. Elaborate provisions have been enacted for the security of employes in factories and stores and for their better treatment. The mechanics' lien law has been amended so as to prefer all labor for daily and weekly wages before all other claimants, without reference to the time when such laborers file their notices of lien. Subletting of contracts has been absolutely forbidden without the written consent of the responsible awarders. Qualified engineers are now alone permitted to run stationary engines in New York City. These are examples of what the Republican Party has done for labor in our State Legislature. As we have been the true and consistent friends of labor in the past, we pledge ourselves to be the true and consistent friends of labor in the future.

B. Altman & Co.

In their Dressmaking and Ladies' Tailoring Department on Third Floor, are now fully prepared to receive orders for Gowns for Autumn and Early Winter wear, and are showing an unusual collection of Seasonable Fabrics and the most advanced fashions.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

"The Republican Party of New York has always been the party of honest and economical administration. We pledge the candidates this day nominated to a resolute and thorough continuance of the investigation so fearlessly begun by Gov. Black into all alleged mismanagement of the canals. If there are errors in the system and the law we will correct them. If there has been fraud we will detect and punish the wrongdoers.

"Proud of the imperial position of New York among the States of the Union, and conscious of all the responsibilities of the future in the State and Nation, we present our candidates to the vote of the people, asking their support, and calmly confident of their approving verdict in November."

The Chair announced that nominations were in order. William A. Prendergast of Kings, placing in nomination a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, said:

"Two years ago, as the representative of a united delegation from Kings County, I had the honor of presenting to the Republican State Convention the name of a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. At that time, because of the fact that he was comparatively unknown beyond the limits of his own and neighboring counties, although enjoying the highest esteem and popularity among his friends and neighbors, it was necessary to dilate upon his qualities as a man, and to make such claims as to his ability to discharge official duties as we felt were justified by our intimate knowledge of him.

"To-day the Republicans of Kings County, with unbroken ranks, speaking through their delegates, ask for his renomination, but at this time there does not exist any necessity for an extended plea in his behalf. The exceptional ability, the splendid energy, the unchallenged excellence with which he has graced the office, added to his unrivaled popularity throughout the entire domain of the State, constitute in themselves an argument of unanswerable logic and matchless eloquence. I have, therefore, the honor of presenting to this convention the name of that able official, gallant political leader, uncompromising Republican, tried, true, and loyal friend, Timothy L. Woodruff."

A delegate named Waters got up and said he desired to name George E. Waring. He was jeered down. Mr. Woodruff's nomination was quickly made by acclamation amid great cheering.

In nominating John T. McDonough for the office of Secretary of State, Arthur L. Andrews of Albany assured the convention that, if he was elected, the wise, able, and efficient administration of the present incumbent of that office would be continued for the ensuing two years. Continuing, Mr. Andrews said, in part:

"Born in Ireland, with the native wit, quick perception, and persistent energy which characterize those who trace their origin to the Emerald Isle, he came to this country in early boyhood and quickly grew up to American ideas and institutions. As a citizen, he has been admired and honored by those with whom he has associated, and he has advanced in his chosen profession of the law with learning and ability.

"As a member of the responsible Committee on Prisons in the Constitutional Convention, he framed that provision of the Constitution which prohibited the competition of convict with honest labor, and was largely instrumental in securing its adoption. When Mr. McDonough took the office, it was a mere depository for newspaper clippings and magazine articles, but under his efficient administration it has become a bureau of valuable information respecting labor and its relations to social and political life."

Mr. McDonough's nomination was made by acclamation.

N. J. Norton of Erie named William J. Morgan of Buffalo for the office of Controller, and George Greene of Binghamton withdrew Addison B. Colvin's name and seconded Mr. Morgan's. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Sereno E. Payne named John B. Jaeckel of Cayuga for State Treasurer, and it was made by acclamation.

For Attorney General Congressman Sherman of Utica named John C. Davies of Oneida, and the present Attorney General, Mr. Hancock, seconded it. Senator Malby named John M. Kellogg for the office, and pleaded that St. Lawrence County, always favorable to the party, should have recognition. Bank Superintendent Kilburn seconded the nomination, as did also Senator Raines, who said that all the offices should not go along the line of the canal. On the ballot Mr. Davies received 741 votes and Mr. Kellogg 229, and Mr. Davies's nomination was made unanimous.

For State Engineer Senator Brown of Jefferson named Edward A. Bond of Jefferson, and he was nominated by acclamation.

The usual committees to notify candidates of the nominations were named. The committee to notify Col. Roosevelt consists of Thomas C. Platt, John R. Hazel, L. N. Littauer, James A. Roberts, C. M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, Francis Hendricks, C. V. Collins, John T. Mott, Hubert Krums, and George Malby.

The following committee was appointed to be an advisory board for the State Committee: Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscock, Edward Lauterbach, and Frank S. Witherbee.

The old eagle emblem was readopted for the party.

This resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Under the Constitution no State officers are to be elected by the people in 1899; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican State Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur in any office.

The convention at 10:57 adjourned sine die.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 27.—Following is the new Republican State Committee as far as completed:

First District—Richard Higbie, Babylon.
Second District—William C. Wallace.
Third District—Michael J. Dady, Brooklyn.
Fifth District—John G. Drubert, Brooklyn.
Seventh District—Hugh McRoberts, Tompkinsville.
Eighth District—Cornelius Van Cott, New York.
Ninth District—John Stiebling, New York.
Tenth District—Clarence W. Meade, New York.
Eleventh District—George Hilliard, New York.
Twelfth District—Charles A. Hess, New York.
Fourteenth District—John Reisenweber, New York.
Fifteenth District—Frank Raymond, New York.
Sixteenth District—W. H. Ten Eyck, New York.
Seventeenth District—B. B. Odell.
Eighteenth District—G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Kingston.
Nineteenth District—L. F. Payn, Chatham.
Twentieth District—William Barnes, Jr., Albany.
Twenty-first District—J. Leroy Jacobs, Cairo.
Twenty-second District—W. W. Worden, Saratoga.
Twenty-third District—T. J. Eldridge, North Creek.
Twenty-fourth District—J. T. Mott, Oswego.
Twenty-fifth District—Thomas Wheeler, Utica.
Twenty-sixth District—George W. Dunn, Binghamton.
Twenty-seventh District—Francis Hendricks, Syracuse.
Twenty-eighth District—B. H. Davis, Palmyra.
Twenty-ninth District—J. F. Parkhurst, Bath.
Thirteenth District—Irving L'Hommedieu, Orleans.
Thirty-first District—G. W. Aldridge, Rochester.
Thirty-second District—J. R. Hazel, Buffalo.
Thirty-third District—J. A. Roberts, Buffalo.
Thirty-fourth District—W. J. Glenn, Cuba.

There are contests in the Thirteenth District.

John S. Kenyon, who has been Secretary of the State Committee for many years, and who is now Secretary of the State Railroad Commission, resigned his position with the State Committee, and Ruben L. Fox, who has been Chief Clerk of the committee for a long period, was promoted to the Secretaryship.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was re-elected Chairman of the committee.

The following committees were appointed by the State Committee:

Executive Committee—William Barnes, Jr., Chairman; Reuben L. Fox, Secretary.

Advisory Committee—Thomas C. Platt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, Frank Hiscock, Frank S. Witherbee, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., George W. Aldridge, George W. Dunn, John F. Parkhurst, John R. Hazel, Cornelius Van Cott, Barnet H. Davis, W. W. Worden, John T. Mott, Clarence W. Meade, John Reisenweber, M. J. Dady, John G. Deubert, and W. J. Glenn.

THE CANDIDATES' CAREERS.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt, who was nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention at Saratoga yesterday, comes of an old Dutch family, and one honored in New York for generations. His blood is Dutch, French, Irish, and Scotch. He was born in this city in 1858, and was the son of Theodore Roosevelt. He went to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1880. His pertinacity was noticeable even in college, and the fondness for boxing, which he developed there, was characteristic.

After leaving college, he made a trip to Europe, where he climbed the Jungfrau and the Matterhorn. He was elected to the Assembly as a Republican in 1881, having previously studied law, and he served three consecutive terms. In the session of 1883 he did much to further the passage of the State civil service reform law, and the act to regulate primary elections. He made a record for himself as an energetic, able, and honest legislator.

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket, and was defeated. Later he was appointed a United States Civil Service Commissioner.

When Mayor Strong was elected in 1894 Mr. Roosevelt was appointed Police Commissioner, and his career in that office will not soon be forgotten. He saw to it that laws were enforced, however unpopular they might be, believing that that was the way to get rid of a bad law, and knowing that the system in vogue fostered blackmail. He used every possible means to take politics out of the conduct of the department.

In 1897 he resigned to take the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, where his characteristic activity was again in evidence. He left this position to become Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders and engage in the campaign which has put him prominently forward as a Gubernatorial candidate.

Mr. Roosevelt was twice married, the second time in 1886. He has six children. Since his advent in politics he has always been a Republican.

John P. Jaeckel.

John P. Jaeckel, nominated for State Treasurer by the Republican Convention, was born of German parents at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 22, 1865. He removed to Auburn, N. Y., at an early age, and has since been a resident of that city. He was educated in the public schools, and has been employed variously in positions of trust. Mr. Jaeckel served one term as money-order clerk at the Auburn Post Office. He afterward entered the employ of Douglas Beardsley, wholesale and retail coal dealer, as confidential clerk and bookkeeper.

He continued in this position for ten years, until selected by the Republican Party in 1894 as its nominee for City Treasurer, to oppose the veteran City Treasurer, Charles J. Stupp, a Democrat, who had theretofore been invincible, having defeated five Republican nominees in succession, covering a period of ten years. Mr. Jaeckel defeated his opponent by a majority of 950, after one of the most remarkable political contests in the history of the city. He was unanimously renominated by his party two years later and re-elected by a majority of 1,550.

Timothy L. Woodruff.

Timothy L. Woodruff was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1858. His father was the late John Woodruff, Congressman from New Haven from 1855 to 1865. Mr. Woodruff was graduated from Yale in 1879. He is an enthusiastic wheelman, and popular with cyclists. In January, 1896, Mayor Wurster appointed him Park Commissioner in Brooklyn, and his record there was one of efficiency.

In the Fall of 1896 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Republican Party, with which he has always been connected, and was elected. He is a prominent clubman of Brooklyn, and connected with various commercial enterprises and trust companies. His predilection for fancy waistcoats is one of his distinguishing features.

William J. Morgan.

William J. Morgan, the Republican candidate for Controller, was born in Canada fifty-two years ago, and has lived in Buffalo since he was ten years old. While he was preparing for college the civil war began, and he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth New York Volunteer Infantry as a private. He was wounded four times in the attack on Port Hudson, and was promoted to a Captaincy before the close of the war.

When his regiment was mustered out Capt. Morgan engaged in the customs service, and had many desperate fights with smugglers on the Canadian border. In 1869 he joined the staff of The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and was connected with it for twenty years. In 1880 Gov. Cornell appointed Mr. Morgan Canal Appraiser and he served as Chairman of the board. In 1889 he was made Collector of Customs for the District of Buffalo Creek, and held the position for four years.

In 1894 Mr. Morgan was appointed Deputy State Controller by Controller Roberts, and he still holds this position. Mr. Morgan is a prominent Mason and club man.

John T. McDonough.

John T. McDonough, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, was born in Ireland fifty-three years ago, and came to this country with his parents when he was seven years old, making his home at Dunkirk. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and studied law in the Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and promptly began practice.

Shortly afterward he removed to Albany, but returned to Dunkirk, and then went to Buffalo, where he practiced law for several years. He had also practiced in New York City. In 1881 Mr. McDonough located permanently in Albany.

Mr. McDonough has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has held several offices of responsibility. He was Police Justice in Dunkirk and Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County. In 1884 he was a candidate for Recorder in the City of Albany.

In 1891 he was honored with the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, but was defeated by Justice D. Cady Herrick. H was delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, and while in that body took an active part in framing the present prison labor law In April, 1896, he was appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

John C. Davies.

John C. Davies, whom the Republican Convention nominated for Attorney General, is a resident of Camden, Oneida County, and a member of the law firm of Davies & Johnson. He is about forty years of age, and during the term of Attorney General Hancock he served as one of the deputies in his office. He was one of the most ardent supporters of Attorney General Hancock, and did, perhaps, more to secure his nomination than any other one person. While always a Republican, Mr. Davies has associated himself but little with the organization work of his party. He is a popular, well-liked young man, and a lawyer of recognized ability.

ROOSEVELT GETS THE NEWS.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 27.—Dressed in an immaculate suit of white yachting flannels, reading, and writing or strolling about the well-kept lawn of his Summer residence at Cove Neck, Col. Theodore Roosevelt spent an unusually quiet day with his family to-day.

Cove Neck is fully three miles from the village telegraph station at Oyster Bay, and he was in utter ignorance of what was going on at Saratoga until to-night. If deep down in his inmost heart he cared to know how the battle raged, he certainly did not show it to the reporters who swooped down upon him in his retreat during the afternoon. The only communications received by him from the outside world were a few telegraphic messages from enthusiastic friends expressing their conviction that he would be our next Governor.

The first news of his nomination was received at 8:45 o'clock in one of a series of three telegrams from Gen. Charles H. T. Collis at Albany. The three telegrams led gradually up to the final news of triumph. The first of these telegrams read as follows:

"Reading by Root of the tax correspondence produced profound sensation, and wild enthusiasm."

The second read:

Telegrams of Congratulation.

"Lauterbach follows Root and most gracefully takes it all back."

The third message was:

"I congratulate you on your nomination."

The vote of the convention was made known to Col. Roosevelt at 10 o'clock by the reporters, who called to congratulate him. The Colonel was visibly elated over the tidings. In the parlor of his residence were Mr. and Mrs. Reeves Merritt, the latter a cousin of Col. Roosevelt, together with Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt. The family gathered in an enthusiastic group inspecting the telegrams of congratulations, which presently began to arrive in batches.

Some of the telegrams received were as follows:

Telegrams of Congratulation.

"Saratoga, Sept. 27.—Accept my sincere congratulations upon your nomination for Governor. May your march to the capital be as triumphant as your victorious climb up San Juan Hill.
"TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF."

"New York, Sept. 27.—My congratulations on your nomination. You are the people's choice, and they will elect you.
"J. BAYARD BACKUS."

"Saratoga, Sept. 27.—You are nominated for Governor. Our hearts are with you. Congratulations. ISAAC L. HUNT, WM. Q. O'NEILL."

"I value that message highest of all," commented Col. Roosevelt, after reading the last telegram. "I always looked upon Hunt and O'Neill as my right and left bowers in the Legislature."

The telegrams from Gen. Collis referring to the tax correspondence caused the Colonel to assume an expression of grim triumph. "I have this to say on that subject," he said, "and you may head it, 'A Word to My Enemies.' When they find what they deem a mistake or error of judgment on my part, let them go ahead, but when it comes to a question of my probity or honor, they may just as well make up their minds at the outset that they need to make extremely sure of the facts before they say anything, for I shall never wish more than to have all the facts known."

Col. Roosevelt had this to say regarding his nomination:

"I am, of course, deeply gratified at the nomination, and I appreciate to the full the heavy responsibilities it entails. If elected, I shall strive, according to my ability, to serve the State and to serve my party by helping it to serve the State. I think that's all."

Col. Roosevelt said that he would go to New York at noon to-morrow.

"I want to see my friends there," he said, "but I can't get away before that time, as my correspondence will keep me here until that time. There are so many sick Rough Riders to be attended to, and there are so many men who have sons whom they want to name Theodore Roosevelt."

Col. Roosevelt said he was unable to forecast his movements for the next few days.

The Question of His Taxes.

Col. Roosevelt was informed this afternoon that his affidavit swearing off his Oyster Bay taxes had been taken to New York by Town Clerk Long and a copy made of it by Tax Commissioner Feitner and sent to the Savoy Hotel to be used as a campaign document. Col. Roosevelt simply smiled and said:

"It is hard for me to consider this matter as seriously as I should, perhaps. I have been accused of almost everything, but hitherto my probity has not been questioned. I am probably the only man who went into this war who took the trouble to leave instructions that his taxes should be paid. I told my lawyer and my man of business to see that my taxes were paid either in Oyster Bay or New York, when, as you may well imagine, I had many other things to think about."

When asked if in the event of his nomination he would make any statement for the newspapers concerning his plans of campaign, he said:

"Well, I could talk much more interestingly of the Rough Riders than I could about the Governorship. When I was appointed President of the Police Board, and was asked what I was going to do, I simply said I didn't know. 'Haven't you anything mapped out?' they asked. 'Not a thing,' I replied, but, as you know, enough things did happen.

"As Gen. Phil Kearny said at the battle of Seven Pines, 'There's plenty of good fighting anywhere.' During the battle at San Juan, two of my squad leaders asked, 'Colonel, where shall we go in?' I turned to them and replied, 'Wherever you darn please; you'll find plenty of Spaniards anywhere'"

One visitor arrived to-day to see Col. Roosevelt. He was Color Sergt. Wright of the Rough Riders, who came to offer his services as political standard bearer during the stress of the coming campaign. Wright is from Arizona, and knows little about ranging the political wastes of New York State, but he is willing to dare anything in the interests of his old commander.

"My reasons for wanting to tackle this job," said Wright, after leaving the Roosevelt mansion, where he was most cordially greeted, "is because I've seen the Colonel go hungry when we boys had grub, but I never saw the Colonel have grub when we had none."

DOUBT ROOSEVELT'S ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Republican politicians in Washington are manifesting a keen interest in the political doings in different States, but they are particularly concerned in affairs in the State of New York. It is not difficult to find here many politicians, not always from New York, who appear to be specially posted upon the plans and prospects in that State, and just now these speculators are permitting unrestrained exercise of their speculative and prophetic faculties. A widespread impression is discovered in the departments, even at the moment that Col. Roosevelt has become the Republican candidate for Governor, that the readiness to nominate him does not mean that the Republican managers intend that he shall be elected. A very careful Republican observer, a manager in several campaigns, said this afternoon:

"Col. Roosevelt will of course be nominated, and he may be elected, but I am not convinced that he will be elected, and I would need the assurances of some one besides Senator Platt that he can be. Black, it has been apparent, even here, could be re-elected with great difficulty. I am of the opinion that Platt has preferred Roosevelt because he considered him less difficult to elect, not because he regarded him as invincible. The willingness to nominate Col. Roosevelt when there remained a shadow of doubt about his eligibility has been in itself disquieting to Republicans.

"There are many Republicans in this city, of whom I am one, who have had and still hold the opinion that somehow the Governorship in the State of New York is to be sacrificed this Fall. Then the boss will shrug his shoulders and wonder whether the next candidate is to be the man chosen by enthusiasts or selected by politicians. Meanwhile the Legislature will be held, and the next United States Senator will be a man to Platt's liking, and when the campaign of 1899 is about to open the party may be prepared to follow Platt's advice implicitly rather than take chances in the Presidential fight."

CONVENTION DECORATIONS.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—A large oil painting of Richard Croker stands on an easel in the corridor of the Yates, and is quietly admired by Tammany and up-the-State politicians alike. J. Augustus Page of New York City is the artist. He painted the picture just before Mr. Croker went to Europe. The Tammany chief says it is the best portrait ever printed of him.

The Alhambra, the big rink where the convention is to be held, had the finishing touches put upon its interior to-night. Big portraits of Mr. Croker, Mr. Hill, Mr. McLaughlin, and Senator Murphy have been hung on the walls, and the war heroes have also been remembered by the hanging of portraits of Admirals Dewey and Schley and Gen. Miles.

Congressional Nominations.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Eighth District, Laird H. Barber, Democrat, and W. S. Kirkpatrick, Republican.

NEW JERSEY.—Fifth District, James F. Stewart, Republican, (renominated.)

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

BICYCLES
CONTINUED SALE OF
O'NEILL BICYCLES
AT
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H. O'NEILL & CO.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William Lavin, the tenor, has been engaged by the Castle Square Opera Company, and will make his first appearance as Rhadames in the performance of "Aida." Mr. Lavin last season supported Mme. Sembrich in some of her operatic performances.

Major Gen. Shafter yesterday notified the committee conducting the military and naval reception to be tendered Gen. Joseph Wheeler at the Casino Friday afternoon that he would come from Camp Wikoff and deliver an address. Others who will speak are Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Commodore J. N. Philip, and Major J. Byrne. A musical and dramatic entertainment has been arranged to follow the addresses, and those who will take part include Miss Ethel Irene Stewart, the young soprano; Miss Louise Wood, Miss Lucille Nelson, William H. Robinson, and J. Pizzarille.

A "Herbert Night" has been decided upon for Friday at Wallack's Theatre, when Victor Herbert will conduct his own opera, "The Fortune Teller." As Mr. Herbert takes his departure for Pittsburg on Saturday to conduct the Pittsburg Orchestra, the management selected the above evening as the most available. Several of the leading musical societies and clubs have reserved seats. During Mr. Herbert's stay in Pittsburg he intends to outline the work of a grand opera which he will write.

R. J. Sullivan, through his attorney, began suit yesterday to restrain Frank L. Perley of the Nielsen Opera [illegible] the further use of the title of "The Fortune Teller," claiming that it was [illegible] right title of a comedy that the plaintiff produced two years ago in Montreal. The case is set for to-morrow, when it will be argued.

John Drew's audience at the performance of "The Liars" at the Empire Theatre last night was the largest in the history of the house. He has decided not to begin giving Wednesday matinées until next week.

Emil Paur, who arrived in this city from Boston yesterday, will immediately begin the rehearsals of the orchestra which he has organized to give concerts at the Waldorf-Astoria and Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Carl Loewenstein.

Members of Richard Mansfield's company who have been identified with his organization for many years are most emphatic in the statement that the rehearsals they have been undergoing are the severest they ever experienced. The cast as organized now has forty-eight speaking parts, seventeen acting parts, and 100 supernumeraries, making a total of 165 members in the company. For the convenience of suburbanites Mr. Mansfield has decided to raise the curtain on the opening night, next Monday, at 7:45 o'clock, so that the performance may be finished a little after 11.

Albert Gilmer, under whose direction the Strand Comedy Company now presenting "A Brace of Partridges" at the Madison Square Theatre, came to this country, will sail for England to-day on the White Star Liner Teutonic to attend the opening of the Princess Theatre, as he is interested in a new French play that is to be produced there. During his stay here Mr. Gilmer arranged for Anson Pond to write a play for him for production in England. The Strand Company will present next week a new curtain raiser, which has not been named, in which H. Reeves-Smith will play a pathetic part. Mr. Gilmer expects to return before the company concludes its season in this country.

Daniel Frohman has arranged for the appearance of James K. Hackett in the dual rôle in Anthony Hope's dramatization of "Rupert of Hentzau" in the Spring.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

7:30 A. M.—461 Broadway; owner unknown; damage slight.
9 A. M.—107 West Forty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.
12:05 P. M.—290 Eighth Avenue; Otto Abreadt; damage, $75.
2:25 P. M.—326 East Seventy-first Street; J. J. Joseph; damage, $100.
6:30 P. M.—420 West Sixty-fifth Street; Oscar estate; damage, $10.
7 P. M.—25 West Third Street; R. Jacobson; damage, $600.
7:10 P. M.—Kenfold Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street; Peter Ranicko; damage, $50.
9 P. M.—175 West Eighty-fifth Street; Lena Kelso; damage, $2,000.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Fall Shirtings.
98c. to $1.49.
Of solid madras (bosom and body), open front and back, with one pair separate cuffs.
Madras Shirts, 68c. } WORTH
White Shirts, 68c. } $1.00.

Going to ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?
Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "The Gold Fields of Alaska and the Klondike," "Map of Alaska," "Alaska Excursions," and other publications, all free. Postage, 10 cents.
Remember this company operates over 20 steamships, [illegible] for over 20 years [illegible] the U. S. Mail and Alaska express; its steamers are specially built for the Alaska route [illegible] pilots and [illegible] intricate navigation of the inland route [illegible] steamers [illegible] from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard [illegible] value will see that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line. [illegible] steamer [illegible] Sound Ports for Alaska Sept. 17. Oct. 3; City of Topeka, Sept. 27. Oct. 12, calling at [illegible] and other [illegible]
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
PLANT STANDS
(Oak & Mahogany finish)
90 cts.
45 West 23rd Street.

CARPET CLEANSING.
Largest in the World. Every Detail.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.,
1,554 B'way, N. Y. 1,238 Bedford Av.,
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The Wanamaker Store

Studies in Black

JUDGING by the demand across our counters,—and that's a safe way of judging,—*black* in dress fabrics is to emphasize this season its popularity of last Fall. Justly so. It has immense advantage of almost universal "becomingness," almost universal suitability, great serviceability, and, as exemplified in this great collection, undoubted novelty and beauty.

The time has long since passed when the use of black had a sombre significance. The perfect taste, the quiet richness, and the tremendous effectiveness of the black fabrics of recent days are well known to most women.

All this is to preface a mention of the entirely unrivaled collection of exclusive and desirable fabrics in black that we are showing. There is but one other such collection on this side of the Atlantic,—that is in our Philadelphia store. Nine-tenths of these patterns are imported, and it is when denied the advantage of color that the perennial freshness and dashing originality of the French designer is best demonstrated. Novelty, novelty, novelty,—a new effect and a new beauty with every piece you examine. We show more than eight hundred patterns in black.

Prices run from $1 to $5 a yard, with $2 as a fair average.

Women's Coats and Capes No such gathering of new ideas has ever been accomplished before. There are almost exactly *five thousand* distinct styles on view. Surely your particular fancy must be among them.

Our position in Coat and Suit retailing is perfectly recognized and admitted. Designers and makers show us their best only, and show it to us *first*. It is easy to maintain even such a standard of excellence as ours, under such conditions.

Prices? We cannot quote them here except in such an unsatisfactory way as this:

Coats, $5 to $150.
Capes, $7 to $125.

You must come in to learn the full truth. Rely upon getting the very best that the style-market holds at the fairest prices that can be charged for them,—generally lower than those asked for inferior goods.

Second floor, Broadway.

Hats for Walking or Wheeling The English set the styles in these, as surely as the Parisians do in other hats. The English have better opportunities for developing becoming head-wear for semi-athletic uses.

Here are *all* the styles,—English, American and French. Hundreds and hundreds of models,—the largest showing you have ever seen. There are colors here to match any gown, shapes enough to suit any taste, prices enough to satisfy any purse.

Felt Alpine hats, at 85c.; some trimmed with quills, at $1.25.

Felt Walking hats, trimmed with ribbon, at $1.75; some with ribbons and quills, at $1.50, $2, $2.25 and $2.50; some trimmed with fancy scarfs, at $2.25 to $5.

An extraordinarily popular hat for bicycle use is the "Rough Rider," or "Cairo block." We have it, of course, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2 and $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Bed Spreads and Silk Blankets Former successful dealing in these justified us in placing large orders—transactions pleasing to the millmen and consumer alike. They brought desirable business to the former—they bring low prices to the latter. Here are lots that are to go quickly. They are urged to depart by still further price-cutting.

BED SPREADS

At $1—White crochet; Marseilles pattern; hemmed; full size.

At $1.25—Extra heavy crochet; Marseilles pattern; hemmed.

At $1.85—Handsome satin finish; attractive and serviceable.

At $2.50—Genuine Marseilles; in a variety of desirable patterns.

SILK BLANKETS

Or couch covers as they are sometimes called. Of Italian silk,—better, handsomer, than ever; in gay colors,—stripes and Jacquard patterns. $2.50, $4, $5 and $7 each.

Third floor.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats New ones, good ones, novel ones, "different" ones. Typical in all respects of the newness and originality, the attractiveness and goodness, of Wanamaker things in general. Fairly priced, too.

At $5—In black or colors; corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle.

At $6.75—In black or colors; the newest shades; deep ruffle with two small ruffles.

At $7.75—In black and in all the new colorings; deep ruffle with three small ruffles; velvet bound.

At $8—In black and various colors; corded umbrella ruffle, also dust ruffle.

At $10—In most attractive patterns; umbrella ruffles and two large gathered ruffles; also dust ruffle.

Many other kinds up to $18.50. Also a splendid assortment of imported petticoats, moderately priced.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hosiery for Men, Women and Children One offering for each, and all three unusually attractive. These are all of cotton, of excellent quality, and the prices are considerably lower than ordinarily.

At 15c.—Men's unbleached half-hose; good weight; high spliced heels; elastic tops; were 25c.

At 25c.—Women's stockings, black, with unbleached soles; also with unbleached feet; double soles and high spliced heels.

3 pairs for 50c.—Children's stockings, fast black; narrow ribbed; double knees; spliced heels and toes; very good value.

Broadway.

Boys' Sailor Suits A carefully selected stock of stylish sailor suits. We know no equal to it in New York. Cheviots, worsteds, serges, flannels, all well made up in the newest styles, and at most satisfactory prices, beginning at $3 and running up to $10. Ages 3 to 12 years.

Military capes, too, in effective styles, at $5.50 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's $3 Shoes for $2 Simple fact, and delightfully true, but there are only a few more than 800 pairs. We wish there were three times that many, and so will you if you come too late.

Laced or buttoned,—black. Styles and leathers suited to just-now wearing. Toe shapes to suit everybody. By every normal standard, a $3 shoe. Price

$2 a Pair

as long as they last.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Bargains in Irish Point Curtains In announcing the opening in the Upholstery Store yesterday, we told you that the stock was filled with novelties and bargains. There were too many to detail then, there are too many now. But here is an example, and it refers to a few choice patterns in Irish Point Lace Curtains.

One pattern at $4.75	One pattern at $5.25
One pattern at $6.25	One pattern at $7.50

These are *very* good bargains, and none too many of them.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CLEARING OUT OF CAMP WIKOFF

Ninth Cavalry Starts for Arizona—First Cavalry to Break Camp To-day—Signalmen Ready to Go.

CAMP WIKOFF, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Ninth Cavalry, colored, mustering 979 men, the most complete regiment to leave camp, went away this morning on trains bound for Arizona. The troopers were cheered by the other regiments as they swung out of camp. They took everything with them except their horses.

The First Cavalry will break camp in the morning.

The last of the signalmen spent to-day packing up in readiness to get away, and to-night they could move with all their belongings within two hours. Every other command in the camp is in the same condition of readiness. Time enough to strike the camp and get on the march is all any of them require, and the order to move is expected by each at any moment.

The men who came on the City of Mexico have left, with the exception of fifteen. Those fit for furloughs received them this morning, and others who could be were removed to city hospitals. Those who remain are out of detention, but too sick to be moved. They will be transferred to city hospitals as soon as their condition warrants, or they will be sent home if they recover sufficiently. Four of them will probably never leave the hospital, except to be taken to the cemetery.

It rained last night and the wind was high, making things uncomfortable. The same conditions prevailed the greater part of to-day, but to-night the stars are shining and the weather is pleasant.

The deaths bulletined to-day were William Morey, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan Infantry; John Norton, Company M, Eighth Infantry; Rice Alvord, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry, all of whom died from typhoid, and Leon Lewis, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry, who succumbed to diphtheria.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Last Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey will run the last of its personally conducted excursions to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad on Sunday next. A special train leaves the station, foot of Liberty Street, at 8:30 A. M., and South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, at 8:25. The returning train reaches the city about 9 P. M. Fare, $1 for adults, 75 cents for children.

Old Colony Railroad.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Old Colony Railroad Company the old Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected, as follows: Charles F. Choate of Southborough, Thomas J. Borden and John S. Brayton of Fall River, Charles P. Clarke of New Haven, Conn.; Thomas Dunn of Newport, R. I.; George A. Gardner of Boston, Charles L. Lovering of Taunton, Joshua M. Sears of Boston, and Nathaniel Thayer of Lancaster.

Western Roads Cut Grain Rates.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27.—A ten-cent grain rate from Kansas and Nebraska to Chicago will be in effect on all of the Western roads within a few days. The Santa Fé's cut, announced Saturday, will be met by all of its competitors. Most of the notices to this effect were published to-day. Others will follow to-morrow. "Chicago can get no grain traffic even at 10 cents," said the Freight Traffic Manager of a leading Western line to-day. "We shall make the rate, but it will do us no good."

Illinois Central Extension.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 27.—The Illinois Central Railway to-day obtained a charter for a branch line of its road running from Aberdeen, Miss., to this city. The design is to extend the company's line to the Alabama coal fields. It is said construction work will be begun in November.

LOW REPLIES TO CUTTING

Columbia's President Tells Why an Independent Ticket Is Dangerous.

NO USE IN THWARTING PLATT

He Is Supporting Roosevelt, and the Colonel Is Sure to be a Good Republican in Office—Remedy Against Bossism.

Seth Low, answering R. Fulton Cutting's letter, yesterday gave his reasons why the Citizens' Union should not nominate an independent State ticket and why such a movement would endanger the success of a sound-money United States Senator and Republican Congressmen from this State. The letter is as follows:

"I cheerfully reply to your letter of Sept. 22. First of all, let me say, for the sake of my correspondence, that my letter already published was not given to the press by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. I sent a copy of it to a friend as a matter that might be of interest to him, and through him I assume it reached the papers. While it was not written for the public eye, and I did not expect it to be published, I willingly accept full responsibility both for the letter and for its publication.

"The thesis which you ask me to sustain, briefly stated, is that an independent State ticket at the present time is unreasonable, unprofitable, and likely to be dangerous in its effect upon the election of Col. Roosevelt as Governor, a sound-money Senator to the United States Senate, and of sound-money Representatives to Congress. You add that the nomination of Col. Roosevelt 'by the independent committee is of very great importance to the local campaign of the union.' You will allow me to remark in passing that I do not see how the action of any body of people in reference to State matters can be of interest in this sense to an organization like the Citizens' Union, whose cornerstone is that State and National politics have nothing to do with city affairs. But to return to my proposition.

Independent Ticket Unreasonable.

"I think an independent State ticket at the present time is unreasonable because I can perceive no cause of general importance to be advanced by it, while there is the very definite danger that it will put to hazard public interest of very great consequence.

"I think the movement unprofitable, also, because I can conceive of no good results to come from it. Already it has put the City Club and the Citizens' Union on the defensive. To many it seems an absolute breach of good faith that the Citizens' Union should allow its emblem to be used in a State campaign. But, waiving this, when you consider that, under the primary law passed last Spring, the moment that the Citizens' Union obtains a State emblem it becomes a political party and thereby acquires a status under the law which will make it impossible for any one who values his relations to the Republican or the Democratic Party to affiliate with the Union without losing his connection with the political party with which he belongs.

"This independent State movement, therefore, if it were to succeed in securing as its emblem on its vote for Governor the emblem of the Citizens' Union, would destroy the Citizens' Union or at least, would make it impossible for the Citizens' Union hereafter to use the same emblem.

"Neither do I think any public benefit is to be looked for in the nature of a protest against 'bossism' by defeating State officers and here and there a candidate for the Legislature favorable to Mr. Platt, only to elect instead candidates equally subservient to Mr. Croker.

"The political boss is the product of a system, and the system remains unshaken even when one boss is defeated for the benefit of another. The power of the boss does not spring from the control of the Legislature, but his control of the Legislature comes from his power to control nominations. That is the place in which to strike in order to destroy the system. If the independents will join the political party with which they are most in sympathy, and, under the new ballot law, strive to control the party nomination, they will, in my judgment, be in a position to deal much heavier blows against the boss system than they possibly can do by embarking upon political movements that never can hope for anything but negative success.

"When political chicanery controlled the primaries this was not so, but under the new primary law there is no reason why the primary election should not register the wishes of the majority as accurately as the general election in November. I think, it, moreover, a singularly unfortunate moment for the independents to attack Mr. Platt when he is proposing that the Republican Party shall nominate for Governor the very man who was the choice of the independents for the same office.

"Col. Roosevelt does not change his character by accepting the Republican nomination or by declining the independent nomination. He was sure to be a Republican in office if elected upon both nominations, and he is equally sure to be honest, independent, and courageous as Governor if elected upon the Republican nomination only.

Dangerous to Sound-Money Cause.

"I think the independent movement is dangerous to the sound-money cause because, assuming that the independents nominate only sound-money men as you propose, it will tend to divide the sound-money vote. No man who looks in the face the political conditions of to-day has a right to expect anything but financial uncertainty and possible disaster as the result of Democratic success at this election in controlling the Legislature or the next House of Representatives.

"The National Democratic policy as formulated at Chicago has never been changed, and unless the Democrats of New York openly challenge it as the Democrats of Connecticut have done the gold Democrats and the independents of New York have, in my judgment, only one course to pursue, if they wish to see the successful consummation of their campaign so gallantly waged two years ago against free silver and an unscientific monetary system, and that is to insure by every means in their power the election of the Republican candidates for the Legislature and for Congress.

"Senator Murphy has uniformly voted against sound currency legislation, and there is no reason to doubt at this writing that his successor will do the same if he be chosen by a Democratic Legislature."

LETTER CRITICISED BY MR. CUTTING

His Request for an Explanation Not Fully Complied With, He Says.

Mr. Cutting, after reading Mr. Low's letter, made the following statement:

"I may be very obtuse, but I fail to discover in Mr. Low's letter any reference to the first proposition from his letter of the 22d, which read, 'that the proposed action of the Independents in this State is the only thing that can cause the defeat of Col. Roosevelt.' I trust the public is more acute than I.

"Mr. Low's second proposition that I asked him to explain was 'that the proposed action of the Independents would cause the possible loss of a sound money Senator from New York, as well as sound money Representatives in Congress.' I cannot but think that Mr. Low has not seen the declaration of the Independent Committee on the sound money issue, which has been published in all newspapers, and which is as follows:

"'The Independent Committee has no intention of nominating any but gold men as candidates for the Assembly and Senate and for Congress, and further, in all districts except those which are at present controlled by the Independents, in which the Democrats nominate silver men, the Independent Committee will agree with the Republicans upon candidates, exacting only as the qualification of candidacy recognized honesty and good character.'

"The other issues presented by Mr. Low are only distantly related to my request for explanation. I have given them all due consideration, and regret that I have been compelled to arrive at radically different conclusions in almost every particular."

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE MEETS.

Candidates for Governor Discussed, but No Decision Reached.

The Citizens' Union committee having in charge the nomination of a candidate for Governor to take the place of Col. Theodore

American Hosiery Co.
Salesrooms, [illegible]
Factories, New Britain, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery
Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, and Cotton, in all weights. Ladies' Equestrian Tights. Men's Sweaters, Combination Suits.
NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

Roosevelt, met at headquarters, in East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, but after a three hours' session had no announcement to make regarding Mr. Roosevelt's successor. The committee, comprising Paul Fuller, A. S. Haight, John De Witt Warner, V. Everett Macy, Isaac H. Klein, Edward D. Page, and John Jay Chapman, form a sub-committee on nomination empowered to act by the State Committee, which met at Albany on Monday.

R. Fulton Cutting attended the meeting by invitation.

The session was executive, and after adjournment Mr. Klein announced that the committee had adopted the plan of organization formulated by the Campaign Committee, and that it had decided to go right ahead with the petitions and complete them. Respecting the nomination for Governor, Mr. Klein said:

"We have decided to await Col. Roosevelt's official declination before substituting a new name and filing our nominations."

When asked if any one had been decided upon, Mr. Klein replied that several candidates had been talked of, but would not say a choice had been made. "We have discussed several names," he added, "but I am not at liberty to say a word on that subject."

Several well-known men have been discussed for the place, among them Theodore Bacon, a lawyer of Rochester; Oren E. Wilson of Albany, Thomas E. Kinney, Utica's reform Mayor; Edward M. Shepard, John De Witt Warner, Charles S. Fairchild, and Col. George E. Waring, Jr. It was said, however, that Mr. Bacon's name has been most favorably mentioned.

The committee, it was announced, will hold a meeting probably the latter part of the week, and may then announce a choice. It is thought, however, that the announcement will be deferred until some time between the date of the next meeting and Oct. 14, the last day on which nominations and petitions can be filed.

The resolutions passed by the Citizens' Union organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District at the Independent Club on Monday night, and sent to Mr. Cutting, brought forth a vigorous reply from Mr. Klein yesterday. The resolutions complained that the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union "has recently, in violation of its cardinal doctrines, (nonpartisanship in municipal affairs and noninterference in State and National politics,) and without the consent of and without consultation with the organization or voters in the various Assembly districts, nominated or indorsed a State ticket, and is about to use the name and emblem at the head of the State ticket."

The resolutions proceed to express the district organization's disapproval of the act, as being beyond the committee's power, and demand that its action be rescinded and that it cease to use the name and emblem of the Citizens' Union. The organization further resolved to refuse its support to the central body on a State ticket.

Mr. Klein's reply to the resolutions was that the persons protesting have no standing in the organization, as at present constituted, which fact, he added, they could ascertain if they would only take the trouble. The Twenty-first District Committee comprises M. D. Rothschild, Dr. Henry L. Taylor, W. U. Sage, Eugene Freyer, and Walker Otis.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

Waiting on Senator Smith to Name a Man for Governor—Mr. Crane's Boom Grows.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The eve of the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor finds everything at sixes and sevens. Few delegates have arrived, and there seems to be no well defined choice as to a candidate.

It is the general impression that Senator Smith can, if he will, dictate the nomination. Senator Smith made a call to-night on ex-Supreme Court Clerk Benjamin F. Lee, who lives in this city, and the inference is drawn that Senator Smith favors the nomination of Mr. Lee. The Senator said afterward that Mr. Lee was not a candidate.

When asked if Mr. Lee would accept the nomination if tendered to him, the Senator replied that he would be a poor Democrat who would not accept such a nomination.

Prosecutor Crane of Essex County and Gen. Donnelly of Mercer appear to have the strongest independent following.

The ultra silver men threaten trouble in the convention if the Chicago platform is not indorsed and a candidate nominated who is openly for Bryan. They say they will hold a separate convention and nominate a third candidate if their wishes are not respected.

The State Committee went into session at 9:30 o'clock, and was still in session at midnight, discussing the platform. The silver men were also in session drafting a platform, and have asked for a conference.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 27.—A caucus of the Democratic delegates to the State Convention was held at the Jeffersonian Club to-night, and it was resolved to cast the entire Essex vote for Elvin W. Crane for Governor.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Bergen County delegates to the Democratic State Convention go uninstructed, but a canvass of the delegates shows that a majority will vote for Crane of Essex on the first ballot at least.

The Hudson County delegates to the Democratic Convention met in caucus at Fisher's Hall, Jersey City, last night, and decided to vote as a unit. A committee of fifteen was appointed to consult with delegates from other counties at Trenton with a view to ascertaining who is the strongest candidate. It was decided to give Senator William D. Daly a complimentary vote.

New Jersey Democrats' Negro Allies.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—A meeting was held in Taylor's Opera House this afternoon by two dozen colored men, some of them Democrats and others dissatisfied Republicans, representing seventeen counties. Resolutions were passed condemning the Republican Party for not having given to colored men their share of the honors of victory, and specifically charging Acting Governor Voorhees with unfriendliness. The resolutions pledge support to the nominee, for Governor, of to-morrow's Democratic Convention.

DIED GOING TO THE CONVENTION.

Owen W. Flanagan Drops Dead in Washroom of Hotel.

Owen W. Flanagan, fifty years old, who was formerly Chief Clerk in the Coroner's office, Borough of the Bronx, and who lived at 848 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was found dead from apoplexy yesterday morning in the washroom of Beekman's Hotel, at 228 Willis Avenue. Flanagan was going to the Syracuse Convention yesterday, and went to the hotel early to get his breakfast. He remained so long in the washroom that a friend went to look for him and found him lying on the floor dead.

Mr. Flanagan's education was in a New York public school. He studied law in Recorder Hackett's office, remaining there till the death of the Recorder. He then became Assistant Chief Clerk of the Excise Board, and afterward Chief Clerk of the Coroner's office in The Bronx.

Thought Sick Soldier Was Drunk.

Private James Cawley of Company F, Eighth Infantry, who came in from Far Rockaway on Monday and went to St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn, is dying. He arrived on a Long Island train, and alighted at the Flatbush Avenue station. He had not gone more than two blocks when he met a policeman, who accused him of being intoxicated, he staggered so from weakness. The policeman was going to arrest him, after having detained him for fifteen minutes, but a citizen interfered and had the soldier taken to the hospital. When he reached there his temperature was 105 and his clothes were wet from sweat. The physicians say it is a wonder that he ever reached the institution alive.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S RESIDENCE

The affidavit made by Col. Roosevelt last August to the Assessors of Oyster Bay in relation to the reduction of his taxes in that town, and which purports to establish Mr. Roosevelt's residence in Washington despite other proof offered by him to the contrary, was made public yesterday afternoon by President Feitner of the Tax Board. This is the affidavit which Town Clerk Long of Oyster Bay discovered in his desk on Monday and gave to Mr. Feitner. The latter intended to make the document public on Monday night, but held off until he had seen Corporation Counsel Whalen, who yesterday, it was reported, saw no reason why Tammany should not at this critical period avail itself of all the hot ammunition to fire into the Republican ranks it could find.

The Affidavit.

Mr. Roosevelt's application to the Assessors was as follows:

To the Assessors of the Town of Oyster Bay: I hereby apply to you on behalf of myself to reduce the valuation of my real estate or to reduce the valuation of my personal estate as set down in the assessment roll for the present year.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Dated Aug. 24, 1897.

EXAMINATION BY THE ASSESSORS.

Q.—What is your name and residence?
A.—Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C. (In New York, at 689 Madison Avenue.)
Q.—What reduction do you ask in the valuation of said real estate?
A.—$40,000.
Q.—On what grounds do you ask it?
A.—That it is appraised too high.
Q.—When did you acquire it?
A.—About fifteen years ago.
Q.—How, (by purchase, inheritance, &c.?)
A.—Purchase.
Q.—If by purchase, when did you buy it?
A.—About fifteen years ago.
Q.—What did you pay for it?
A.—About $15,000.
Q.—What improvements have been made upon it, and at what outlay?
A.—House and stable, about $20,000.
(Add any further questions the Assessors may see fit to ask.)
Q.—On what grounds do you ask for a reduction of the assessment on said personal property?
A.—That I reside and vote in New York City.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Applicant.

City of Washington, District of Columbia, ss.:

I, Theodore Roosevelt, do solemnly swear that the answers to questions put to me by the Assessors of the Town of Oyster Bay, N. Y., touching the value of my real estate and the amount and value of my personal property liable to assessment by them, are true. And that the amount of debts owing by me and to be deducted from the amount of my personal assessment is —— dollars, and that there is not included in such amount any debt contracted for or incurred in the purchase of non-taxable property or securities owned by me or held for my benefit, nor for or on account of any indirect liability as surety, guarantor, indorser, or otherwise, nor for the purpose of evading taxation.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of August, 1897. EDWIN P. HANNA,
[Notary's Seal.] Notary Public.

The affidavit contained many other questions, none of which Col. Roosevelt answered. The questions included the nature of his personal estate, his investments, how much on deposit in savings banks, investments in other States, how much of personal estate was invested in United States bonds and other non-taxable property, the amount of personal indebtedness, and, if so, on what account, and the net value of personal estate after deducting total indebtedness and exempt property. The question, "Is any portion of it (indebtedness) for or on account of any debt or liability contracted or incurred for the purpose of evading taxation?" also remained unanswered.

Statement by Mr. Feitner.

In connection with the application and affidavit, Mr. Feitner made the following statement:

"In 1895 Mr. Roosevelt was appointed Police Commissioner of the City of New York, and resided and voted in the City of New York during the years 1895 and 1896. On April 6, 1897, he resigned the Police Commissionership, and on April 19 of the same year was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

"On Aug. 24, 1897, he swore off his personal assessment at Oyster Bay, on the ground of non-residence, upon an Assessor's examination blank, filled out in what appears to be his own handwriting, as follows:

"'Q.—What is your name and residence? A. Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C. (In New York, at 689 Madison Avenue.)

"'Q.—On what grounds do you ask for a reduction of the assessment on said personal property? A. That I reside and vote in New York City.'

"On March 21, 1898, he made an affidavit, filed with the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, in which he swears that he moved out of his sister's house in New York City on the 1st of May, 1897, but that he could have remained there until Oct. 1, 1897, if he so desired; that he had no residence in New York City, and did not vote and could not vote there at the last election; that in June, 1897, he rented the house 1,810 N Street, Washington, D. C., and that in October, 1897, his family went to Washington from Oyster Bay, and since that time he has been a resident of Washington.

"It is intimated that there are letters, written by him to his attorney, John E. Roosevelt, New York City, which qualify the affidavit of March 21, 1898, and that in these letters he claims to have regained a residence in Oyster Bay in October, 1897. In the certiorari proceedings against the Tax Commissioners of New York City the attorney, John E. Roosevelt, verified the petition, and in the affidavit required by the Code in such cases, dated July 14, 1898, he swears that,

"'The grounds of deponent's belief as to all matters not therein stated upon his knowledge are the statements and letters from the petitioner to him.'

"Nowhere, in the petition or affidavit, is there any other claim than that based upon his residence in Washington, D. C."

Mr. Feitner said yesterday that what he called the "Roosevelt matter" was not over with and would yet come up in court and the validity of his residence attacked if he is nominated. Mr. Feitner then went on to speak vaguely of a "witness" who would at the proper time give evidence to further clinch the affidavit which, he declared, proved that Col. Roosevelt by intent and purpose has had his legal residence in Washington and was therefore ineligible. Just who this witness is and what he will swear to Mr. Feitner refused to say.

Many of Col. Roosevelt's Republican friends saw no reason to be alarmed yesterday over the publication of the affidavit, and reiterated their belief that the charges would fall flat.

Opinions of Citizens' Union Members.

John De Witt Warner of the Citizens' Union was, however, of a different opinion. Speaking as a citizen, not as a lawyer engaged in a case, he regarded the affidavit, together with that filed in New York City, as proving Col. Roosevelt's residence in Washington.

"That he lived there as a Government official," added Mr. Warner, "did not in itself establish his residence, but the affidavit is a different matter, and, barring forgery or clerical error, seems to establish the residence. But to argue such a question one must be in possession of all the papers. I certainly trust no harm will befall Mr. Roosevelt."

Isaac H. Klein was asked whether, if Col. Roosevelt had accepted the independent nomination, the charge of non-residence would have affected his position at the head of the ticket.

"Mr. Roosevelt's position is none of our funeral," was the reply. "He declined, and now we'll have some one else for a candidate."

One Citizens' Union man, a friend of Col. Roosevelt, said that the Colonel's statement made Monday qualifies the word "residence" used in the Washington affidavit sufficiently to satisfy any reasonable man. "But Tammany couldn't be expected to do otherwise than take advantage of all such quibbles," he added, "and as for Payn and Lauterbach, Black and that crowd, if they can't be on top they are ready to destroy the whole party."

CHARGES AGAINST ROOSEVELT?

Perjury Alleged in the Making of Contradictory Affidavits.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 27.—John F. McIntyre, District Attorney, Asa Bird Gardiner's senior assistant, said to-night:

"If proceedings are brought to restrain the printer from putting Roosevelt's name on the ticket, and such proceedings are probably going to be brought very soon, the case will go to the courts. And if they decide that he is a citizen of New York State there will be nothing left for our office to do but to have Roosevelt indicted for perjury. We have here in Syracuse two affidavits made by him. One says he was a resident of Oyster Bay and the other says he was not. They will be kept to await developments."

Gen. Graham to Retire by Age Limit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding the Second Army Corps, comprising the troops encamped at Middletown, Penn., will go on the retired list of the regular army with the rank of Brigadier General to-morrow by operation of law on account of age. He will continue in his present command, regardless of this fact, however, at least until the abandonment of Camp Meade, on account of the cold weather.

TROOPS CHOSEN FOR CUBA

Two Divisions to be Sent to the Island, One in October and One in November.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN TO GO

They Are to Garrison the Small Towns and Gradually Put Into Effect the Military Occupation by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A comprehensive programme for moving troops to Cuba has been outlined by the War Department, and its initial features have been decided upon. This result is due to directions given by the President on Sept. 19 to the effect that details of troops be made for Cuba. Acting on the President's order, Major Gen. Miles has outlined a plan for sending two divisions to Cuba, the first, under command of Major Gen. Wade, to leave in October, and the second division, under Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, to leave in November. Each division will embrace about 6,000 men, so that the plan is to have some 12,000 troops in Cuba or on the way there within the next sixty days.

It is not contemplated that any large number of this force shall be assembled at any one point in this country or in Cuba, the desire being to keep them scattered, as they can thereby be handled to better advantage. The fact that they go to Cuba does not mean that they will proceed directly to Havana; on the contrary, the outlook is that there will be very few troops at Havana, the bulk of them being scattered through the western end of the island, garrisoning the small towns and gradually putting into effect the military occupation of the island.

In the anticipation of the move, the Quartermaster's Department is preparing to have transports available for the troops. It had been intended to thoroughly overhaul all the transports, putting them in dry dock and transforming them from crude merchant ships into modern transports. But this plan will have to be altered in part in order to keep transports ready for the approaching move toward Cuba.

The War Department to-day gave out the order directing the formation of the first division which is to go to Cuba. It simply creates the division, making no mention of the proposed service in Cuba or the expected time of departure. These features, however, were embraced in a confidential telegram sent to the several commanding officers affected by the order. The telegram makes known to them that the division is "for service in Cuba not later than Oct. 20."

The organizations forming this October division are as follows:

Cavalry Brigade, composed of the Seventh and Eighth United States Cavalry, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers.

First Infantry Brigade, composed of the Fifteenth United States Infantry and the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, United States Volunteers.

Second Infantry Brigade, composed of the First United States Infantry and the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, United States Volunteers.

The order leaves open the commander of the division, but Gen. Snyder will be in temporary command until a permanent division commander is chosen. Gen. Miles's recommendation of Gen. Wade for this command is likely to be carried out, although there is doubt that Gen. Wade will be free from his service at the head of the Cuban commission, now holding sessions at Havana.

Although the November division, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, has been fully projected as a part of Gen. Miles's programme formal orders with respect to it will be deferred for a time. The regiments forming the November division will embrace both cavalry and infantry, with Gen. Sumner in command of the First Brigade.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:53	Sun sets	5:48	Moon sets	4:21

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:58	Gov. Isl'd	6:28	H. Gate	8:17
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:22	Gov. Isl'd	6:47	H. Gate	8:36

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 28.		
Chester, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Noordland, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.		
Bremen, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.		
Allianca, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Alava, Havana	....	1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Bramble, Mediterranean	....	....
Macedonia, Campeachy, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, OCT. 1.		
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curacao, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Pennland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §30 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 29 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. §3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. §13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 24.
Catania, Havana, Sept. 22.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Sept. 12.
Dorset, Havana, Sept. 22.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Sept. 17.
Pennland, Southampton, Sept. 17.
Pretoria, St. Croix, Sept. 21.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Sept. 24.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Sept. 26.
City of Washington, Havana, Sept. 24.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 20.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 23.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

Anglican, London, Sept. 17.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 23.
Britannic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
Kansas City, Savannah, Sept. 27.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

Chicago, Swansea, Sept. 17.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 24.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 24.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

Ainmere, Manchester, Sept. 18.
America, London, Sept. 20.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Patria, Hamburg, Sept. 21.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

Idaho, Hull, Sept. 20.
Manominee, London, Sept. 22.

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 27.

SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Port Maria, &c., Sept. 20, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

W. & J. Sloane
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
WILTON CARPETINGS.
Exclusive patterns specially prepared for High-class Furnishings.
Broadway & 19th St.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Park, Glasgow Sept. 15 and Moville 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:18 P. M.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Skjodt, Copenhagen, &c., Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapledon, Rio Janeiro, &c., Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Hamburg Sept. 12, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Marseilles, &c., Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 P. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 P. M.

SS Eiffel Tower, (Br.,) Campbell, Kraksaau, &c., July 5, with sugar to J. R. Livermore. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Borderer, (Br.,) Hay, Antwerp Sept. 7, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans Sept. 21, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 27, 9:30 P. M., W. S. W., gentle breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Yemassee, for Philadelphia.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for Sanchez.
SS Arecuna, (Br.,) for Tampico.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Kirby, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Carib, for Charleston, &c.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Strathlyon, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Goldsboro, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Bluefields, for Norfolk.

Miscellaneous.

ANTWERP, Sept. 27.—SS Westernland, (Belg.,) of the Red Star Line, Capt. Mills, which sld. from New York Sept. 14, called at Southampton on the 24th and arrived here on the 25th, encountered bad weather on the voyage, and on Sept. 18 got heavily listed in consequence of which her cargo shifted.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Advices state that the schooner Addie Charleston, (Amer.,) Capt. Rodick, from New York Feb. 18 for Rosario, which was damaged by collision with the steamship Repton, (Br.,) and with her put into La Plata April 22, and which was reported at Rio Santiago on May 7, and again at Ensenada on June 9, will be towed to Buenos Ayres for repairs.

SS Vesta, (Br.,) Capt. Mooney, from Liverpool for Colon, previously reported ashore on Catalina Cay, off the Island of Santo Domingo, is expected to become a complete wreck. The mails and bullion have been saved and the saving of the cargo is possible.

HAVRE, Sept. 27.—Tank SS Aureole, (Br.,) Capt. Crosby, which arr. at this port yesterday from Marcus Hook, reports she passed the derelict ship America, which was abandoned on Sept. 5 in lat. 48.51 degrees north, lon. 34.22 degrees west, when bound from Quebec for Greenock, on Sept. 20, in lat. 49 degrees, lon. 29 degrees, in good condition and dangerous to navigation.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, sld. from Genoa for New York Sept. 24.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, sld. from Newcastle for New York yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 8 P. M. yesterday.

SS Aggi, (Nor.,) Capt. Hatteberg, from Yokohama, &c., for Boston and New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Bourge, from Marseilles, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelterer, from New York for Flushing, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York for Bremen, passed Scilly at 1:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, from Trieste for New York, arr. at Patras Sept. 25.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Ellis, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) Capt. Beer, from New York, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Strathmore, (Br.,) Capt. Cunningham, from New York for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to Sept. 27.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, from New York via Aden, &c., arr. at Calcutta Sept. 4.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Ord, from New York, arr. at Santos Sept. 21.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Prelle, from New York, arr. at Dantzic Sept. 23.

SS Easter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Benedict, (Br.,) Capt. Beyer, sld. from Para for New York yesterday.

Notice to Mariners.

FAIRPORT PIERHEAD RANGE REAR LIGHT STATION—OHIO.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on the night of Sept. 13, 1898, the rear beacon of the range for entering Fairport Harbor fell by collision of a vessel, and that on Sept. 23, 1898, one fixed red lens lantern light (instead of three lights as heretofore) was established in the structure erected on the site of the fallen beacon. The new structure is a square, red, pyramidal, open, wooden framework, surmounted by a square inclosed lantern, from which the light is shown, surrounded by a balcony and a black hand rail.

The focal plane of the light is now 55 feet above mean lake level.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 24, No. 1,248, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 30.

CHINA SEA—SHANGHAI DISTRICT—NORTH CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE—DRINKWATER POINT LIGHTHOUSE.

Notice is hereby given that the Light at Drinkwater Point was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 15th inst.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric, Group-flashing, of the Fourth Order, showing double white flashes at intervals of 20 seconds.

The Lighthouse stands 915 feet N. 45° W. from the site of the Drinkwater Point Beacon, and the Light, which is elevated 89 feet above the level of the sea, should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 15 nautical miles.

The tower is an iron screw pile structure, 80 feet high, with a total height from the base to the lantern vane of 93½ feet.

The tower is painted in alternate black and white horizontal bands. Approximate position: Latitude, 31° 27' 50" N.; Longitude, 120° 48' 45" E. By order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD TYLER, Acting Coast Inspector.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, Aug. 16, 1898.

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853 Broadway, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW

Society People View the Exhibits at the County Fair Grounds at White Plains.

SOME GOOD HORSES SHOWN

R. F. Carman Lands Two Prizes with Black Stallions in One Class—Young Sidney Holloway Thrown—Trotting and Pacing.

The annual show of the Westchester County Horse Show Association opened yesterday on the fair grounds at White Plains, where the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society is holding its fair. Both fair and horse show will last throughout the week. There was a good attendance yesterday. The collection of smart drags and traps which brought society out to see its favorite animal perform was by no means disappointing.

The horse show ring is fenced off just within the circular half-mile trotting track. It is near enough to the grand stand to enable occupants of the first two rows of boxes to take in races and show both. On the opposite side of the little inclosure were the parking places for the drags.

Fifty-three classes were to be judged in the five days of the show. Twelve were judged yesterday. William H. Catlin of Rye, Vice President of the association, had the conduct of affairs. The judges were H. K. Bloodgood and Prescott Lawrence for hackneys, Prescott Lawrence, Reginald W. Rives, and G. Jason Waters for harness horses, ponies in harness, tandems, four-in-hands, and high steppers; Edward F. Beale and Morton W. Smith for saddle horses and ponies under saddle; H. L. Herbert, Ralph N. Ellis, J. D. Cheever, and Morton W. Smith for hunters, jumpers, and polo ponies; David Bonner, J. Agostini, and Albert C. Hall for trotters and roadsters.

Richard F. Carman's Ribbons.

In the event for hackneys in harness Richard F. Carman had two splendid black stallions entered, and took the blue ribbon with Lancer and the red one with Rockett III., who stands only fourteen hands. The third prize went to Berkshire, 159, a bay sorrel from Briarcliffe Farms. Mr. Carman had several entries in subsequent classes, but added only two yellow ribbons to his collection.

Lewin H. Thomas's beautiful gray mare won the contest for ponies under saddle. Marion Story's brown mare Skeesics, which was ridden by Miss Marian Holloway, took the red ribbon. In this event Albert C. Bostwick, whose marriage to Miss Stokes was a social event of last season, rode his wife's entry, a slender bay mare of first-rate manners and action, which failed of a place, however. The Marquis du Planty had his brown gelding Movzy entered in this event.

A contest for five ponies in harness struck the minds of feminine spectators as positively the cutest thing of the day. A number of children drove. Little Miss Hilda Holloway, six years old, drove her tiny black mare Dolly to a little cart, with all the air of a veteran. Dolly trotted serenely around with an air of duty to be done, while her little mistress's ribbons fluttered in the breeze, and she waved her whip majestically. Dolly was the popular favorite, but the judges were apparently beyond the reach of sentiment, and she was not placed. Miss Weatherbee won the blue ribbon with her father's black gelding Don. Clarence J. Gerken won the next two ribbons, his mother, Mrs. John Gerken, driving one of his ponies, a pretty gray mare, Topsy.

The successful weight-carrying hunter was E. S. Reynal's magnificent black gelding Quorn, ridden by himself, which took the hurdles in clean style. Howard Willets won the tandem event with a pair of brown geldings. He was also so fortunate as to win the first two ribbons in Class 29, for harness horses. Lookaway, a brown gelding, driven by Samuel Hexter, took first prize. He had been bought earlier in the day by Mr. Willets from Strauss & Hexter, and he won the red ribbon with his brown mare Princess.

Accident to Young Holloway.

The class for middleweight hunters, in which E. S. Reynal's chestnut mare Kennett was the winner, came near being marred by a serious accident. J. Holloway had a bay mare entered for this event which his son Sidney rode, and the animal came to grief twice at the in-and-out hurdle, throwing the lad each time. The first time he landed on his feet, but on the second mischance he pitched forward and struck the top of his head. He came near breaking his neck. As it was, he got only a bruised head, and was able to stay in the paddock. Col. Baker's chestnut gelding Roanoke fell in trying to make a hurdle, on the groom that rode him, but the man was unhurt.

Among the people who watched the judging were Bradford Rhodes, W. G. Nichols, C. F. Wood, Justice J. O. Dykman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Harriman, Col. William Jay, J. M. Constable, N. C. Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gould, Miss Benedict, Mrs. H. J. Park, J. F. Baudoine, T. W. Thorne, Thomas A. Dimond, J. M. MacDonough, E. C. Hoyt, J. W. Quintard, Samuel Thomas, H. C. Graef, C. B. Mitchell, C. A. Baudoine, A. C. Bostwick, D. C. Sands, H. Willets, and P. G. Thebaud.

The harness racing consisted of two events. In the first, for 2:45 trotters, a purse of $200 was offered. The race was won in three straight heats by D. W. Maloney's black stallion Starkirk in 2:25½, 2:25¼, and 2:25¼. The second event was for pacers of the 2:25 class. The purse was $400. Potter Brothers' bay mare Dariel won in three straight heats of 2:15, 2:14½, and 2:15¾, breaking the old track record of 2:19½.

Summaries of the Judging.

The summaries of the Horse Show events follow:

CLASS 9.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, four years old or over; to be shown to wagon.—First prize, $75, won by C. F. Wood's br. g. Robert W., 16 hands, 8 years; second prize, $25, not awarded.

CLASS 15.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, three years old or over. First prize, $35, won by R. F. Carman's blk. s. Lancer, 15.2 hands; second prize, $15, R. F. Carman's blk. s. Rockett III., 14 hands. Yellow ribbon, Briarcliffe Farm's b. s. Berkshire, 15.3 hands, 6 years.

CLASS 16.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands. First prize, $75, won by Howard Willets's ch. m. Gladwys, 14.3 hands; second prize, $25, J. Dickman Brown's br. g. Odd. Yellow ribbon, W. A. McGibbon's unnamed b. m., 15 hands, 5 years.

CLASS 21.—Over 15.3 hands, to be shown to appropriate carriages. First prize, $75, won by J. Dickman Brown's Early Bird and Sunshine, both b. gs., 16 hands, 6 years; second prize, W. O. Blanding's Flavia and Helga, both b. ms., 15.3¼ hands.

CLASS 54.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, 13 hands, and not exceeding 14.1 hands. Shown at a walk, trot, and canter. First prize, $35, won by L. H. Thomas's gr. m. Dicky Bird, 13.3 hands, 7 years; second prize, Marion Story's br. m. Skeesics, 13.3 hands, 3 years. Yellow ribbon, J. T. Hyde's blk. m. Diavolessa, 14.1 hands, 7 years.

CLASS 26.—Combination horses. Any height. To be ridden and driven by owner or member of owner's family. First prize, $50, won by Louis Stern's br. g. Hermit, 14.3 hands, aged. Red ribbon, Miss M. Holloway's br. g. Barrister, 15.3¾ hands, 6 years. Yellow ribbon, E. H. Weatherbee's ch. m. Lady Grace, 14.1 hands, 7 years.

CLASS 44.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, 12 hands and under. Shown to appropriate carriages. First prize, $25, won by E. H. Weatherbee's blk. g. Don, 11 hands, 10 years. Second prize, $10, won by C. J. Gerken's blk. m. Jenny, 12 hands, aged. Yellow ribbon, C. J. Gerken's gr. m. Topsey, 12 hands, aged.

CLASS 56.—Weight-carrying hunters up to 200 pounds. To carry a minimum weight of 180 pounds. First prize, $50, won by E. S. Reynal's blk. g. Quorn, 16.2 hands, aged. Second prize, $25, Hart Brothers' roan g. Richmond, 16.2½ hands, 9 years. Yellow ribbon, J. Holloway's gr. g. Greylock, 16 hands, aged.

CLASS 34.—Tandems—Wheeler to be over 15 hands; to be shown to a dog or tandem cart. First prize, $75, Howard Willets's br. g. Gentleman Joe, 15.3½ hands, and Missing Link, 15.2 hands. Second prize, $25, W. O. Blanding's b. g. Adonis, 15.1½ hands, 8 years, and b. m. Helga, 15.3¼ hands, 8 years. Yellow ribbon, J. D. Brown's b. g. Meadowbrook, 15.3 hands, 6 years, and Early Bird, 16 hands.

CLASS 57.—Hunters, up to 160 pounds, minimum 150 pounds. First prize, $50, won by E. S. Reynal's ch. m. Kennett, 15.3 hands, aged. Second prize, $25, L. T. Martin's b. g. Rallywood, 15.3 hands, 9 years. Yellow ribbon, J. Holloway's b. g. Chappie, 16 hands, 7 years.

CLASS 29.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, 14 hands 3 inches, and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches; to be shown before a runabout. First prize, $50, won by H. Willets's b. g. Lookaway, 15.2 hands, 7 years. Red ribbon, H. Willets's br. m. Princess, 15.0½ hands. Yellow ribbon, R. F. Carman's unnamed bay gelding, 15.1 hands.

CLASS 50.—Stallions, mares, or geldings, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands; shown at a walk, trot, and canter. First prize, $75, won by R. S. Ladew's br. m. Lady of Quality, 14.3 hands, 5 years. Second prize, $25, W. S. Elliott's b. m. Rosebud, 14.3 hands, 5 years. Yellow ribbon, R. F. Carman's br. g. Right Sort, 15 hands.

John Gerken, Tracy Dows, and W. R. H. [illegible] gave the prizes in three classes.

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FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Congressman Galusha A. Graw, Pennsylvania; M. H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

GILSEY—James Black, Belfast, Ireland; J. J. Dobson, Manchester, England.

HOLLAND—Merevate Hall, Atherstone, Eng.; E. M. Puissant, Brussels; W. P. Soule, Boston.

WALDORF—Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, Washington; Capt. M. J. Henry, United States Volunteers; J. M. Kerr, Bombay; Major Gen. Wilson and staff, United States Volunteers.

WINDSOR—Capt. H. S. Aspinwall, United States Volunteers; F. M. Thayer, Colorado Springs.

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Kerisen Dry Goods Company, The, Charleston, S. C.; H. A. Mullings, notions and furnishing goods; 340 Broadway; Hotel St. George.
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Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. Malley, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, housefurnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; Miss K. Ryan, millinery; C. L. Upham, notions, cloaks, fancy goods, and carpets; 52 Franklin Stret; Park Avenue Hotel.
"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, woolens; Hotel Gerlach.
Read, J. R., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; J. R. Read, notions and fancy goods; 340 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

One Kind of a Hero.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

"Speaking of heroes," the Man Who Thinks was saying peacefully some twenty minutes later when the Woman Who Listens aroused from a pleasant nap, "I can't help thinking what a crop of heroes we have lately brought to birth. Some of them, I venture, were heroes long before they donned the army blue or attained the dignity of yellow stripes on their trousers. Some had been heroes so long that they were well used to the condition and never suspected it.

"There was a man in Chicago once—and most of us knew him—who had a delicate wife and seven diminutive children. This wife and these children he had just brought to the city from the Eastern home where he had left them comfortably installed while he came on here and hustled for the work which had failed him there, when his new employment also gave out. He had a few dollars in hand, and for three long weeks that man tramped the down-town streets in bitter Winter weather, hungry, almost shoeless, despairing, but never once did he hint to his wife of the trouble which melted the flesh from his bones and the hope from his heart until he was again supplied with a position. Then:

"'I've changed my office, dearie,' was all he told her. Of the awful three weeks which had preceded this moment, of the thirteen lonely pennies which remained in his pocket when his first week's money was handed to him she never knew. His friends all agreed that she would have merely reproached him, wifelike, for not allowing her to share his trouble had she afterward learned of the occurrence, and that he should have told her, but he thought not.

"'When I said "for better or worse" I meant her to have the better and myself the worst, if worst came,' he always cheerily maintained, and this was the principle upon which he acted, too. If that man wasn't a hero—God bless him, anyway!"

Gen. Schofield Should Tell.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

Gen. Schofield says he thinks he knows already who is to blame for the blunders of the late war. The General may withhold his reasons for not serving on the War Commission, but what can so good a witness say in defense of himself if he declines to appear when called to testify?

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Lieber Karl, the Crack Three-Year-Old of the West, Made His First Appearance.

WON THE RACE IN A CANTER

Bendoran and His Majesty Had Hollow Victories in Their Respective Races, and Won as They Pleased by Several Lengths.

Lieber Karl, the crack Western three-year-old who was touted by the Western turfmen in the Spring as a world-beater and the peer of Hamburg or any other three-year-old, made his appearance yesterday at Gravesend, for the first time on an Eastern track. He won his race, which was an all-aged affair at a mile and a sixteenth, and won so easily that it stamped him at once in the minds of skeptical Eastern men as a really good horse. But there was not an opportunity to judge of the colt's full capabilities, for not one of the other three starters could make him extend himself, so until he meets some Eastern horse that will cause him to more than canter, Eastern men will not really know how good he is. He is the possessor of a splendid burst of speed, which he is able to maintain for a distance, for in yesterday's race he went at once to the front, and without apparent effort carried the field of three others off their feet. He had Handball and Colonel Tenny tip-toed to a standstill before seven furlongs had been covered, and but for the orders of the owner of Frances Booker, who told O'Connor not to attempt to keep up with Lieber Karl's pace, she, too, would have been badly tired before the stretch was reached. As it was O'Connor held her behind, and on the back stretch she was at least ten lengths out of the race. Handball and Colonel Tenny were driving hard behind the favorite, and as they reached the turn into the stretch the pair were badly tired. Frances Booker had not had all the running taken out of her, so when she made a futile attempt to sail after the leader she easily passed the other two, but could never get near the flying Lieber Karl, who won as he pleased by a length and a half.

The only stake race on the card was the Parkville Handicap, at six furlongs, and in this event Bendoran ran an excellent race and carried off the winner's share of the money. Swiftmas and Lillian Belle, the two favorites, were nowhere at the finish, the former because he was lacking in speed and the latter because she was badly battered around on the far turn. Bendoran, who ran an excellent race, second to Banastar a few days ago, shot to the front at the start and was never afterward headed. He won by a length from Previous, who is rapidly coming up to his old form, and St. Callatine, coming fast from behind, was beaten a head for third place.

Lady Lindsey had no trouble whatever in winning the opening five-furlong dash from Prestidigitatrice by two lengths, and His Majesty had an equally hollow victory over a field of maiden three-year-olds in the second event.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, which have not won $1,000. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Lady Lindsey, J. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Modred-Memento, 107 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 (Clawson)
2—Prestidigitatrice, A. H. & D. H. Morris's b. f., 107, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1 (Jones)
3—Easter Card, P. S. Abrahams's b. c., 110, 20 to 1 (O'Leary)

Effie Ainslie, 107, 10 to 1, (Burns;) Ned Wickes, 110, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Anita, 109, 40 to 1, (Doggett;) Florence Breckenridge,*f 97, 100 to 1, (Corberley;) Claroba, 107, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Lepida, 107, 100 to 1, (Hewitt;) Helen Thomas, 108, 15 to 1, (Sims,) and Captain Sigsbee, 110, 2 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—His Majesty, W. Hayward, Jr.'s, b. c., by His Highness-Shining Light, 115 pounds, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5 (Doggett)
2—Frontiersman, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 112, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 (O'Leary)
3—Brass, S. A. White's ch. c., 115, 10 to 1 (Spencer)

Hardy C., 112, 8 to 1, (James;) Emmonora, 112, 6 to 1, (Burns;) Flaxtail, 112, 7 to 2, (Jones,) and Slasher, 115, 8 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Parkville Handicap, for three-year-olds. By subscription of $50 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15½.

1—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. c., by Sir Modred-Oran, 124 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 (James)
2—Previous, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 117, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 (Taral)
3—St. Callatine, S. C. Hildreth's ch. c., 107, 6 to 1 (Clawson)

Flax Spinner, 99, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Miss Miriam, 115, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Swiftmas, 126, 5 to 2, (Burns;) Lillian Belle, 115, 3 to 1, (Spencer;) Lennep, 109, 12 to 1, (Jones;) Handpress, 105, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) and High Jinks, 105, 10 to 1, (Dupee,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾.

1—Lieber Karl, J. W. Schorr & Son's ch. c., 3 years, by Forester-Daisy Woodruff, 114 pounds, 4 to 5 and out (Burns)
2—Frances Booker, J. D. Smith's ch. f., 87, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1 (O'Connor)
3—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 115, 2 to 1 (Taral)
4—Colonel Tenny, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 2, 94, 15 to 1 (Clawson)

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15½.

1—Danforth, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 3 years, by Duke of Montrose-Bo Peep, 96 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 (Moody)
2—Tinge, James Adams's br. h., 6, 108, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 (Sims)
3—Simon W., W. T. Woodward, Jr.'s, ch. h., 6, 111, 3 to 1 (Dupee)

Benhadad, 106, 8 to 5, (Clawson;) Sensational, 104, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Momentum, 108, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Hanlon, 107, 15 to 1, (Turner;) Tremargo, 110, 25 to 1, (Doggett,) and Imperator, 110, 8 to 1, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Time—3:52.

1—Moslem, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., 4 years, by Surefoot-Onoma, 139 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 (Veitch)
2—Governor Budd, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 5, 145, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10 (Hogan)
3—Widower, F. D. Beard's b. g., 3, 130, 5 to 1 (Penn)

Ben Eder, 153, 6 to 1, (Owens;) Sir Roderick, 134, 30 to 1, (Henry;) Hermann the Great, 131, 50 to 1, (Barry,) and Rifler, 133, 15 to 1, (Anderson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Dr. Vaughnan	115	Exit	112
Composer	115	Alice Wise	112
Dr. Parker	115	Al Reeves	112
Spurs	115	Ordeal	112
Cosmopolitan	115	Tyran	112
Asthore	115	Lady Exile	112
Imitation	115	Harmonica	112
Rock Dove	112		

SECOND RACE.—For mares of all ages. One mile.

Buela	112	Lambent	112
Martha II.	112	Irish Reel	112
Clonsilla	112		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

The Kentuckian	126	Havelock	107
La Penitente	114	Water Girl	105
Whiplash	114	Rusher	101
Belle of Troy	108	Jean Ingelow	101
Tendresse	108	Campus	96
Duke of Baden	107		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Algol	132	Handball	113
Macy	124	Sir Walter	112
Bangle	115	Sir Gawain	100
George Keene	114		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Glonoine	110	General Maceo	108
Oxnard	108	Calculation	108
Blarneystone	108	Blissful	108
Wasteful	108	Lady Disdain	108
Tom Collins	108	Fleeting Gold	108
Bluesway	108	Saratoga	108
High Jinks	108	Philip	108
Kenmore Queen	105		

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SIXTH RACE.—The Kings County Hurdle Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles.

Marshall	155	Lady Dainty	142
Snowdrop	150	El Cid	136
Governor Budd	145	Pranian	130
Moslem	144		

AMERICAN JOCKEY THE WINNER

Tod Sloane Captured Both of the Leading Newmarket Prizes.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At the first day's racing of the first October meeting at Newmarket, to-day, the Visitors' Plate was won by Lord Carnarvon's three-year-old chestnut filly Buckbread, ridden by Tod Sloane, the American jockey. Thirteen horses ran. The Visitors' Plate is a welter handicap of 150 sovereigns, the second to receive 10 sovereigns out of the plate; the Rous course (last five furlongs of the Rowley mile.) The result in detail is as follows:

Lord Carnarvon's three-year-old ch. f. Buckbread, by Buccaneer, out of Hot Roll 1
Mr. H. Barnato's four-year-old b. c. Primrose Hill, by Rosebery, out of Strawberry Hill 2
Sir M. Fitz Gerald's four-year-old b. f. Dosia, by Kendal, out of Salts of Sorrel 3

The betting was 100 to 12 against Buckbread.

The Granby Plate was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's two-year-old brown colt Dominie II., on which Tod Sloane had the mount. Only three horses ran. The Granby Plate is of 300 sovereigns, the second to receive 25 sovereigns out of the race; for two-year-olds; the Peel course (six furlongs.) The result in detail is as follows:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's br. c. Dominie II., by Sensation, out of Dolores 1
Capt. Laing's br. c. Footpad II., by Macheath, out of Padus 2
The Duke of Devonshire's b. f., by Morion, out of Lady Yardley 3

The betting was 15 to 8 against Dominie II.

GOLF MATCH WITH CANADA.

The Strong Team of Ten Picked Players Who Will Represent the United States.

The team of United States golfers which will meet the best golfers in Canada Saturday at Toronto was completed yesterday, and to-morrow most of the men will start for the Dominion. As announced by Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association, the team is composed of former champion H. J. Whigham and D. R. Forgan of the Onwentsia Club, Chicago; Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf Club; A. M. Coats, Newport; Foxhall P. Keene and Henbert M. Harriman, Meadow Brook; James F. Curtis and Gardiner G. Hubbard, Harvard; George D. Fowle, Philadelphia, and Jasper Lynch, Lakewood.

This is a strong team, and in view of the fact that many able golfers were compelled to decline places on it through business reasons, it is really much stronger than many golfers had expected to see brought together. Of the ten, eight were in the qualifying class of thirty-two for the men's championship recently played at Morristown. H. M. Harriman did not compete, owing to a delay in his entry, and D. R. Forgan was unable to come on from Chicago. Had these been present they would have been picked before the match as practically sure to qualify. This fact gives a good idea of the strength of the team, even if it lacks such powerful golfers as the new champion, Findlay Douglas; Walter B. Smith of Yale, Walter J. Travis, Henry P. Toler, James A. Tyng, and W. H. Sands. All of these men and many more were asked to go, but had to refuse.

The youngest player on the team is G. G. Hubbard, the Harvard student, who made a very creditable showing at Morris County, and who a few weeks before won the Newport tournament. His college mate, James F. Curtis, is the intercollegiate champion.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr and John Reid of the Executive Committee will also go in the party. The contest will occupy all day Saturday, being thirty-six holes, match play. It will form the closing event of the annual Canadian championship competition, which began yesterday on the Toronto Golf Club's links. Several golfers in this city yesterday expressed the belief that the United States team would win, for while Canada will have some good men, it is not believed they can pick ten golfers as strong as the ones who will oppose them.

BICYCLE RACES AT TRENTON.

Gardiner Won the Five-Mile Race at the Inter-State Fair Grounds.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—At the Inter-State Fair Grounds to-day the five-mile professional race which began yesterday was completed. The third heat was won by W. E. Becker, with F. A. McFarland second. Time—12:01. Major Taylor won the fourth heat by a few inches, with H. T. Terril second. Time—12:37 3-5. The final heat was won by Arthur Gardiner, with Major Taylor second and F. A. McFarland third. Time—11:48 3-5.

The one-third-mile New Jersey amateur championship was won by Ray Dawson of Boonton; Frank Kramer, second, and J. P. Toman, third. Time—0:57 3-5.

In addition to the bicycle races there were pacing and trotting races, and Happy Jack, the riderless horse, did a mile in 2:14¾, making the first quarter in 0:30½. This breaks the record for a quarter of a mile for a horse without a driver.

Westchester-Seawanhaka Yacht Race.

A return match between the knockabouts of the Westchester Country Club and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be sailed over the Oyster Bay course on Saturday afternoon. The last match between the fleets of the two clubs was sailed on the Pelham Bay course last Saturday and was won by the Seawanhakas by a score of 15 points to 9. Five boats from each club will compete, and each boat will be credited with the number of points corresponding to the boats in the rival fleet that she defeats. The race is attracting a goodly amount of interest among members of the two clubs, and the most expert sailors will pilot their respective craft.

DAUGHTERS OPPOSE THE MATCH.

Say Mrs. Thorburn Is Too Old to Marry, but She Doesn't Think So.

Mrs. George Thorburn, who has a granddaughter of almost marriageable age, is once more a victim of the little blind god after four years of lonely widowhood. The swain who has inspired the tender sentiment is William Mavrick, who is sixty years old. In the neighborhood of 802 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, where Mrs. Thorburn lives, it is rumored that she has journeyed to several Episcopal clergymen in a vain effort to have the marriage performed.

It was a case of love at first sight, and Mr. Maverick began to urge the setting of the day shortly after making Mrs. Thorburn's acquaintance. Their wish to become united in the bonds of wedlock has been accentuated by an unexpected announcement which appeared in a Brooklyn paper from an anonymous source, a few days ago, saying that Mrs. Thorburn and Mr. Maverick would be wedded Sept. 25 at Calvary Baptist Church, and adding, "bride 87, groom 60."

Mrs. Thorburn looks to be not over fifty. She has three married daughters, who have tried in vain to shake her determination to wed. She has seven grandchildren, one a girl in long dresses. The house in which she lives and another Williamsburg dwelling as well as two respectable bank accounts are possessions of the prospective bride. Mr. Maverick is employed in a machine shop.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Four More Companies of the Seventh Regiment Spend the Day at the Targets.

ALL BUT SIX MEN QUALIFY

During the Morning a "Nine o'Clock" Wind Makes Good Shooting Difficult, but After Lunch the Weather Is Ideal for Work.

Companies A, G, H, and K of the Seventh Regiment, in command of Major J. C. Abrams, went to Creedmoor yesterday, where the men spent the day at the targets. Altogether 325 men went to the butts, and of these all but six qualified. This record was considered to be a remarkably good one by Capt. Palmer, the Inspector of Rifle Practice.

The soldiers left the armory at 7:15 o'clock, and marched to the Sixty-seventh Street Station of the Third Avenue Railroad, where they took a train to Thirty-fourth Street, and then marched to the ferry. At Long Island City a special train was ready to take them to the rifle range. As soon as they arrived at Creedmoor they started to work, and kept on shooting until it was dusk, when they returned to the city.

During the morning the men did not do very well. They had to contend against a "9 o'clock" wind, and the qualifications were few. After luncheon, however, the wind moderated, and it turned out to be an ideal shooting day. There were thirteen officers who tried their hands at the revolver range, and they all qualified, Capt. J. H. Huddeston making the top score of 42.

After the men had finished their individual work, there was an hour's practice at volley firing. Each man fired ten shots at the two ranges. The total number of men firing was 305, and the total number of hits 2,287. The scores follow:

FIELD AND STAFF.	50 Yards.	75 Yards.	Total.
Major J. C. Abrams	21	19	40
Capt. J. H. Huddeston	22	20	42
Lieut. W. H. Folson	18	12	30
COMPANY A.			
Capt. J. H. Townsend	16	15	31
Lieut. J. R. Cummings	15	15	30
COMPANY G.			
Capt. W. J. Underwood	21	19	40
Lieut. A. G. Todd	21	18	39
COMPANY H.			
Capt. C. E. Lydecker	17	17	34
Lieut. J. Wotherspoon	22	19	41
Lieut. J. C. Joscelyn	17	13	30
COMPANY K.			
Capt. R. McLean	19	19	38
Lieut. W. S. Scott	17	17	34
Lieut. H. Von L. Meyer	22	18	40

Non-Commissioned Staff.

MARKSMEN—Sergt. Major Toussiant, 21, 11—22; Quartermaster's Sergt. Bostwick, 19, 16—35.

Hospital Corps.

MARKSMAN—C. A. Cone, 19, 12—31.

Company A.

MARKSMEN.—Sergts. Schastey, 15, 18—33; Conroy, 16, 20—36; Roosevelt, 19, 19—38; Fisk, 17, 19—36; C. S. M. Hook, 19, 20—39; Corps. Picken, 17, 18—35; W. A. Belcher, 15, 16—31; W. H. Ford, 15, 17—32; J. A. Swinnerton, 16, 17—33; H. L. Nasewald, 18, 16—34; G. B. Bullwinkle, 19, 15—34; C. Osborne, 18, 17—35; G. C. Dillard, 16, 18—34; H. H. Meeder, 19, 19—38; T. Budenbach, 15, 18—33; Privates C. M. Amerman, 19, 19—38; W. H. Appleton, 15, 16—31; A. T. Babcock, 16, 16—32; W. Bigelow, 18, 12—30; W. Bryant, 20, 14—34; R. F. Cartwright, 15, 18—33; R. F. Carey, 19, 14—33; H. G. Currie, 20, 11—31; W. H. Dillon, 15, 16—31; G. P. Disosway, 16, 14—30; J. A. Faye, 17, 13—30; P. Ford, 17, 18—35; J. G. Geoghegan, 19, 17—36; W. F. Geoghegan, 16, 19—35; W. L. Gerard, 18, 19—37; J. K. Greene, 17, 18—35; W. G. Happy, 19, 12—31; J. J. Healy, 19, 12—31; E. O. Hopkins, 18, 15—33; G. W. Hicks, 17, 15—32; D. W. Kearney, 16, 14—30; G. W. Lyons, 16, 15—31; H. L. Leach, 16, 18—34; B. C. Lockwood, 15, 16—31; T. A. Maher, 18, 14—32; J. S. McKeon, 17, 14—31; J. D. Miner, Jr., 21, 15—36; T. A. Moller, 15, 15—30; W. Moore, 17, 17—34; J. K. Morgan, 17, 16—33; S. H. Murray, 19, 19—38; S. T. Mulvaney, 18, 12—30; H. K. Nichols, 17, 14—31; F. O. Byrne, 16, 16—32; C. Picken, 16, 18—34; C. A. J. Queckburner, 18, 16—34; A. T. Rohe, 15, 19—34; Sands, 18, 12—30; Schenck, 19, 16—35; M. W. Schriver, 16, 18—34; D. S. Tuska, 15, 15—30; J. A. Vassar, 20, 10—30; F. C. Wightman, 16, 17—33; M. Woolley, 17, 13—30.

Company G.

MARKSMEN.—Sergts. J. M. Moe, 17, 14—31; A. Y. Pringle, 18, 15—33; W. Reid, Jr., 17, 18—35; H. E. Crall, 16, 15—31; M. B. Nesbitt, 18, 15—33; Corps. T. E. Tripler, Jr., 18, 20—38; J. A. Petrie, 20, 18—38; G. A. Crossmond, 23, 24—47; W. H. Evans, 18, 16—34; R. L. Foster, 19, 14—33; A. D. Emery, 18, 13—31; G. R. Jenkins, 17, 15—32; F. A. Reed, 17, 15—32; Privates J. L. Arrowsmith, 20, 18—38; H. B. Burdann, 15, 16—31; A. C. Briner, 15, 17—32; R. B. Bunting, 16, 15—31; I. P. Coale, 21, 17—38; A. N. Conover, 19, 17—36; H. C. Cromwell, 15, 21—36; W. M. Dachtera, 16, 16—32; J. Daniel, Jr., 17, 18—35; W. A. Dixon, 20, 21—41; C. F. Doscher, 19, 17—36; J. N. Emley, 20, 19—39; G. Fischer, 23, 19—32; J. P. Felt, 15, 20—35; H. L. Follett, 21, 14—35; L. C. Gray, 16, 14—30; M. W. Greene, 22, 10—32; E. A. Green, 17, 15—32; J. W. Gross, 18, 15—33; A. Hopkins, 16, 22—38; D. M. Hopping, 17, 15—32; W. B. Hopping, 17, 17—34; C. W. Irving, 24, 16—40; H. C. Jenkins, 18, 20—38; C. N. Jones, 16, 14—30; B. A. Kellogg, 23, 14—37; H. L. La Fetra, 17, 20—37; J. F. Little, 16, 21—37; R. E. Larrendon, 18, 17—35; L. Lawrence, 19, 13—32; G. C. Masemann, 19, 13—32; A. H. Miller, 18, 13—31; F. K. Nixon, 17, 23—40; H. J. Norris, 15, 16—31; J. F. O'Ryan, 20, 21—41; H. L. R. Pershall, 16, 15—31; L. S. Petrie, 22, 19—41; R. Phair, 19, 13—32; F. A. Ridabock, 15, 19—34; F. C. Rollinson, 17, 22—39; E. P. Rowland, 18, 14—32; J. S. Sills, 21, 15—36; J. P. Smith, 18, 13—41; W. M. Stillwell, 15, 17—32; G. Stratton, 22, 16—38; E. P. Steers, 19, 21—40; G. J. Sonntag, 16, 18—34; J. Townsend, 15, 15—30; C. W. Tripler, 19, 22—41; W. W. Vaughan, 21, 21—42; De L. Watts, 16, 17—33; H. B. Wellbrock, 20, 17—37; C. F. Winkelman, 17, 15—32; H. J. Ward, 21, 22—43.

Company H.

MARKSMEN.—Sergts. Williams, 15, 19—34; W. B. Miles, 22, 18—40; Pressinger, 17, 14—31; Coats, 15, 15—30; Lancaster, 24, 17—41; Corps. Crary, 19, 16—35; Canfield, 16, 18—34; Ennis, 18, 13—31; S. W. Ford, 19, 19—38; A. Drake, 16, 16—32; W. Salter, 21, 13—34; Martin, 18, 19—37; A. E. Drake, 16, 17—33; Richardson, 17, 17—34; Lenson, 17, 19—36; F. M. Moffat, 18, 14—32; Fish, 21, 10—31; Da Costa, 17, 14—31; Butter, 21, 20—41; Privates C. Brower, 18, 12—30; J. H. Bloomfield, 15, 18—33; W. P. H. Bacon, 18, 12—30; C. M. Bailey, 15, 17—32; L. E. Bailey, 20, 17—37; G. E. Baldwin, 18, 15—33; K. Bourne, 15, 15—30; A. R. Bunnell, 16, 17—33; F. C. Bull, 18, 15—33; C. A. Canda, 17, 19—36; J. Church, 18, 18—36; Collins, 18, 16—34; Connell, 18, 14—32; Corner, 16, 20—36; W. H. Clark, 17, 15—32; Deverall, 21, 10—31; T. Dwight, 18, 17—35; Egan, 19, 15—34; J. H. Ford, 19, 19—38; O. Freeman, 17, 17—34; A. Gottschalk, 16, 16—32; D. E. Graham, 17, 16—33; H. H. Groesbeck, 16, 19—35; C. Hibson, 18, 12—30; J. P. Hayes, 15, 17—32; C. H. Henke, 17, 21—38; W. J. Higgs, 19, 11—30; R. S. Holt, 15, 18—33; Hopkins, 17, 17—34; Jaques, 17, 14—31; J. A. Keil, 17, 17—34; W. Keil, 21, 9—30; W. V. Kelly, 17, 15—32; Knight, 17, 14—31; J. H. Keeler, 16, 16—32; J. G. Ketchum, 16, 17—33; La Rue, 18, 17—35; Lawyer, 16, 17—33; Leonort, 18, 17—35; T. C. Maston, 15, 17—32; L. Martin, 17, 13—30; G. S. McAlpin, 23, 10—33; McClintock, 19, 11—30; McGuire, 18, 12—30; Miller, 16, 16—32; Millet, 15, 15—30; Morgan, 17, 14—31; A. W. Morrell, 17, 14—31; C. O. Mitchell, 17, 15—32; M. S. Parker, 21, 10—31; C. N. Platt, 16, 15—31; J. M. T. Pope, 15, 17—32; A. Postley, 19, 15—34; A. C. Postley, 21, 14—35; W. C. Relyea, 15, 15—30; Rhoades, 15, 15—30; F. A. Rooke, 16, 15—31; Rozell, 17, 13—30; W. T. Spencer, 19, 12—31; W. Sergeant, 20, 14—34; A. Shumway, Jr., 24, 17—41; Simpson, 15, 15—30; G. H. Storm, 18, 17—35; A. W. Stout, 19, 17—36; P. C. Stuart, 17, 15—32; G. W. Swain, 15, 17—32; J. A. Swayne, 15, 18—33; H. D. Thomas, 15, 15—30; K. W. Taylor, 21, 12—33; G. A. Townsen, 18, 17—35; Turk, 15, 15—30; L. Vandeventer, 17, 16—33; I. R. Walker, 19, 16—35; H. H. Wotherspoon, 17, 17—34; H. V. Work, 15, 19—34; O. E. Wilson, 19, 11—30.

Company K.

MARKSMEN.—Sergts. Barron, 19, 17—36; Cochrane, 17, 20—37; L. E. Lahens, 20, 15—35; Brewster, 21, 14—35; Corps. Neeser, 17, 13—30; R. N. Allen, 17, 14—31; Williams, 17, 20—37; Jay, 19, 17—36; Riker, 19, 17—36; Nichols, 15, 17—32; Hoy, 20, 16—36; H. W. Hodge, 16, 15—31; Stout, 19, 14—33; C. R. Swords, 17, 18—35; Dominick, 16, 18—34; Privates E. S. Auchincloss, 17, 21—38; W. Barclay, 18, 17—35; E. S. Benedict, 19, 17—36; H. W. Biddle, 20, 16—36; H. H. Bliss, 20, 17—37; W. Bliss, 17, 17—34; E. R. Bassange, 20, 22—42; Burden, 18, 14—32; J. W. Cary, 16, 14—30; Cleveland, 19, 20—39; Comstock, 17, 19—36; Curtis, 17, 14—31; A. Douglas, 16, 17—33; G. D. F. Dawner, 16, 14—30; Du Vivier, 19, 23—42; G. W. Gardiner, 19, 18—37; C. H. Grant, 19, 15—34; A. G. Hagedorn, 20, 14—34; Hardy, 15, 20—35; Hastings, 16, 19—35; S. V. Hoffman, 15, 17—32; Holly, 19, 16—35; Hurry, 18, 13—31; R. C. Hill, 22, 12—34; Irving, 16, 15—31; E. Iselin, 16, 20—36; P. D. Jackson, 18, 15—33; T. A. Johnson, 18, 19—37; M. H. Kirkland, 18, 16—34; J. J. Knox, 19, 18—37; C. M. Lefferts, 18, 12—30; A. Lenssen, 16, 15—31; E. Lincoln, 21, 14—35; T. W. Lloyd, 17, 21—38; Lord, 16, 14—30; Mathews, 19, 12—31; Mauriac, 18, 19—37; G. H. Maynard, 22, 15—37; McKesson, 16, 17—33; L. Meed, 20, 16—36; R. G. Mead, 18, 15—33; J. C. Nunor, Jr., 17, 15—32; C. Moran, 19, 13—32; Neeser, 17, 13—30; F. H. Newcombe, 19, 16—35; Oddie, 15, 16—31; Pagenstecher, 18, 16—34; J. W. Parks, 22, 12—34; Peckhane, 15, 18—33; H. R. Potts, 17, 15—32; W. B. Potts, 19, 11—30; Prentice, 19, 18—37; G. R. Satterlee, 18, 13—31; E. W. Scott, 19, 13—32; J. F. Scott, 18, 13—31; Shape, 19, 11—30; E. H. Simons, 18, 16—34; F. F. Spier, 17, 17—34; F. G. Stewart, 15, 17—32; J. S. Stout, 15, 20—35; H. T. Strong, 19, 11—30; R. Struthers, Jr., 17, 14—31; R. Swan, 22, 8—30; Taussiant, 15, 17—32; Vatable, 18, 12—30; C. G. Voorhees, 18, 21—39; A. B. Wade, 17, 14—31; A. T. Wolcott, 17, 14—31; Watts, 16, 16—32; H. D. Wilde, 15, 19—34; J. L. Woodruff, 18, 15—33.

The scores at volley firing are as follows:

	Men.	Bulls.	Centres.	Inners.	Outers.	Ttl.
Company A	59	61	130	145	74	410
Company G	67	125	192	139	69	525
Company H	95	118	263	224	117	722
Company K	84	116	245	173	96	630

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

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ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Philadelphias Outbat New Yorks at the Polo Grounds and Win Easily—Meekin Was Not in Form.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	92	44	.676
Baltimore	87	48	.644
Cincinnati	85	55	.607
Cleveland	75	60	.556
Chicago	77	63	.550
New York	72	64	.529
Philadelphia	68	64	.515
Pittsburg	67	72	.482
Louisville	63	74	.460
Brooklyn	49	79	.383
Washington	45	92	.328
St. Louis	35	100	.259

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Philadelphia, 11; New York, 7.
Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 4.
Baltimore, 11; Washington, 2.
Louisville, 10; St. Louis, 4.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Chicago in Louisville.

The New Yorks were not as active with the bat as the Philadelphias at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon and were therefore easily beaten. Meekin failed to fool the visitors from the start, and after they had secured what proved to be a winning lead he was relieved by Carrick, who was effective until the final inning. Just why Manager Joyce kept Meekin in the game after the visitors had taken such a strong liking to his curves in the first three innings is a matter of conjecture. The Philadelphias' manager showed better judgment, and after Fifield had demonstrated in two innings that he was not in winning form, Duggleby was substituted. The latter held the locals safe until the last inning, when they began to hit the ball, but it was then too late.

The New Yorks' fielding was not of a winning kind, Davis, Gleason, and Doyle being the only members of the team who played a fast game. Cross, Flick, and Delehanty did the best fielding for the visitors. Flick made the star play of the game. In the sixth inning, with the bases occupied and two out, Seymour hit the ball into deep right field. It looked good for a home run, but Flick by good sprinting pulled down the ball. This catch practically saved the game, for if the ball had escaped Flick it would have rolled under the ropes and four runs would have been scored. Joyce did not take part in the game, which was free from arguments over umpires' decisions. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. H'n, lf, cf.	0	1	5	0	0	Cooley, cf.	1	2	3	0	1
Davis, ss.	0	1	0	6	1	Doug'ss, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
S'mo'r, cf, lf.	1	1	0	0	2	Deleh'ty, lf.	2	3	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	2	1	8	3	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	0	4	1	Flick, rf.	2	3	2	1	1
Foster, 3b.	2	3	1	2	1	Lauder, 3b.	0	2	0	1	1
Gettig, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	McFarl'd, c.	2	1	4	1	0
Meekin, p.	1	0	2	1	0	Cross, ss.	1	3	2	6	0
Carrick, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Fifield, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	2	2	2	0	Duggleby, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	7	12	26*	17	5	Total	11	16	27	13	4

*Delehanty hit by batted ball.

New York 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—7
Philadelphia 2 2 1 1 2 0 0 0 3—11

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Cooley, Cross, Delehanty. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Lauder, Foster, Doyle. Home runs—Delehanty, Flick. Sacrifice hit—Fifield. Double plays—Lajoie, Cross, Douglass; Cross, Lajoie, Douglass. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Fifield, 3; off Duggleby, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 1; by Carrick, 2; by Duggleby, 3. Passed balls—McFarland, 2; Wild pitch—Meekin. Left on bases—New York, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

PITCHERS' BATTLE IN BOSTON.

Champions Defeat the Brooklyns by Bunching Their Hits.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The home team won to-day's game by bunching hits in the first inning, Tenney's two bagger being principally responsible for the two runs. The Brooklyns scored their only run on an error of Hamilton's. It was a pitchers' battle, with the honors about even. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilt'n, cf.	1	1	2	0	1	Griffin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Jones, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Long, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	Anderson, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	Magoon, ss.	0	1	1	6	0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Stahl, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	8	1	0	Hallman, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Duffy, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Ryan, c.	1	1	3	0	0
Willis, p.	0	2	1	2	1	Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	3	7	27	11	3	Total	1	6	24	13	0

Boston 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 ..—3
Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Tenney, Kennedy. Stolen base—Daly. Double plays—Stahl and Tenney; Daly, La Chance, Magoon, and Kennedy; Magoon and Kennedy. First base on balls—Off Willis, 6; off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 3; by Kennedy, 1. Passed ball—Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Baltimore, 11; Washington, 2.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—By winning to-day's game the Baltimores tied with the Washingtons on the season's series. Pitcher Dineen was wild, and hit hard at times, while his support was not of the best. In the absence of a regular assistant, Robinson of Baltimore aided Umpire Snyder. Score:

Baltimore 5 2 0 0 0 2 1 1 ..—11
Washington 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Washington, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Washington, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke; Washington, Dineen and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Robinson.

Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 2.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Wilson, the Clevelands' pitcher, was not effective to-day. Damman, on the other hand, was in fine shape. Score:

Cincinnati 1 0 1 1 3 0 2 1 ..—9
Cleveland 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 16; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Cincinnati, Damman and Wood; Cleveland, Wilson and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Chicagos won an interesting eleven-inning game with the Pittsburgs this afternoon. Rosebrough, the visitors' pitcher, was effective to the eighth inning, when he became erratic, and this, aided by two hits, enabled the home team to tie the score. Two hits and a base on balls gave the Chicagos the winning run. Score:

Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—5
Pittsburg 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Chicago, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Woods and Nichols; Pittsburg, Rosebrough and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 10; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The home team gave a poor exhibition to-day, and was easily defeated by the Louisvilles. Score:

Louisville 1 0 0 1 0 1 4 2 1—10
St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Louisville, 13. Errors—St. Louis, 6; Louisville, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Sugden; Louisville, Magee and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk C. A. Davis is appointed to duty on board the Celtic.

Paymaster's Clerk B. McCarthy is appointed to duty on board the Massachusetts.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Alfred is detached from the receiving rendezvous at San Francisco and ordered to the Navy Yard at New York.

Surgeon W. Martin, retired, is ordered to the receiving rendezvous at San Francisco temporarily.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr is ordered as additional duty to take up the accounts of the Katahdin.

Assistant Paymaster D. Potter is detached from the Katahdin and ordered immediately to the Buffalo.

Pharmacist C. W. Douglass is detached from the naval hospital at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Wabash.

Mate H. E. Olsen is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Navy Yard at New York.

Commander W. U. Emory is detached from command of the Yosemite and ordered to duty as a member of the Board of Instruction and Survey Oct. 5.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg is detached from the Katahdin and ordered to the Buffalo.

Chief Engineer A. V. Seane is detached from the Buffalo and ordered to duty with the Civil Service Commission.

Chief Engineer F. G. McKean, retired, is detached from duty in connection with the Civil Service Commission and ordered home.

Commander F. M. Green, retired, is detached from the navy yard at Boston as Ordnance Officer and ordered to duty as Captain of the yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. B. Patton is detached from the Oregon and ordered immediately to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Engineer S. E. Moses is detached from the Vixen and ordered to the Oregon immediately.

Naval Cadet R. N. Marble, Jr., is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered immediately to the Gloucester.

Naval Cadet G. Chase is detached from the Indiana and ordered immediately to the Gloucester.

Naval Cadet N. L. Jones is detached from the New York and ordered immediately to the Gloucester.

Lieut. H. P. Huse is detached from the Gloucester and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Commander A. Kautz's order of Sept. 15, detaching him from command of the naval station at Newport, Oct. 1, and ordering him to command of the Pacific Station, Oct. 10, is modified; he will report Oct. 15 instead of Oct. 10.

Lieut. J. T. Smith is ordered to the Amphitrite.

Lieut. A. Mertz is detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Essex as Executive Officer.

Lieut. J. E. Roller is detached from the Essex and ordered to the Lancaster as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Commander D. D. V. Stuart is detached from the Lancaster and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander R. B. Bradford is ordered to Paris as Naval Attaché to the Treaty Commission.

Capt. C. H. Davis is ordered to be Captain from Aug. 10.

Lieut. G. Breed's order detaching him from the Yosemite and ordering him home is modified; he is ordered to the Sterling.

Assistant Paymaster L. H. Shields is detached from the Buffalo and ordered to the Franklin.

Assistant Engineer J. F. Morris is detached from the navy yard at League Island and ordered to the Katahdin, temporarily.

Passed Assistant Engineer T. F. Carter is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home.

Ensign J. Burns's order directing him to proceed home when detached from the Yosemite, is modified; he is ordered to the Lebanon.

Ensign J. T. Edson is detached from the Gloucester and ordered home.

Ensign J. M. Blankinship, Assistant Surgeon W. H. Tukey, Passed Assistant Engineer J. McKesnan, Assistant Engineer R. P. Brown, and Assistant Engineer W. E. Dobbins are honorably discharged, Sept. 26.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Catskill was placed out of commission Sept. 22.

Aileen arrived at Brooklyn and was placed out of commission Sept. 26.

Scindia sailed from Norfolk for Lambert's Point Sept. 26.

Montgomery arrived at Newport Sept. 27.

Resolute arrived at Savannah Sept. 27.

Gloucester arrived at Tompkinsville Sept. 27.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1898.

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TWELVE PAGES.

A NARROW AND PARTISAN APPEAL.

The Republicans at Saratoga have made no broad appeal to the good citizenship of the State. They invoke the support of no man who desires a purer administration of State affairs than their party has afforded. By the narrow and defiant partisanship of their platform and the proceedings of their strictly bossed machine convention they have deliberately and effectually repelled the great independent vote of the State, limiting their appeal to the driven herd of the regular organization and to those men of sturdy stomachs and unfaltering Republicanism who see nothing incongruous in asking THEODORE ROOSEVELT to stand upon a platform which commends the administration of FRANK S. BLACK as "statesmanlike, careful, and economical"!

In truth, the incongruity of the man and the platform is distinctly less glaring than it would have appeared six weeks ago. In the personal character and the principles of THEODORE ROOSEVELT is to be found every particle of virtue the Republican canvass will possess, every trace of superior merit to which any Republican can point in his missionary labors to win support and increase the vote. Yet not even the most loyal friends of Col. ROOSEVELT would now pretend that his candidacy represents what it was hoped it would represent or that it appeals to independents with the force which any man would have confidently predicted it would exert. We put aside the question of Col. ROOSEVELT's eligibility, though of that it may be said that the Republican Convention went to the verge of recklessness in putting before the people a candidate for Governor whose right to take the office is involved in a fog of doubt which not even the favorable opinion of so eminent a lawyer as ELIHU ROOT can sweep away. And even if the eligibility of the candidate is established beyond cavil there remains the charge of evading taxes, which, however unfounded, will be employed to the visible harm of a candidate who has so frequently addressed American youth upon the duties of the good citizen. But it is in his apparently complete acceptance of PLATT and Plattism and his assimilation with the Republican machine that Col. ROOSEVELT has most deeply disappointed his friends and the independent voters. From the moment that he declared his intention to run as the strictly regular Republican candidate it became impossible to organize any independent movement in his favor. He has not had a word to say to the people of the State, but he paid a visit of party allegiance to PLATT. To the independents his last word was a refusal to accept their nomination. To PLATT and PLATT's men he gives the word of assent.

THE TIMES does not believe that Col. ROOSEVELT has bartered away his independence of character or his freedom of action. We are convinced that he would be an upright Executive. But he has permitted himself to be so enmeshed in the great net with which PLATT is accustomed to make the people land all his good and evil fish that the November haul cannot be made without bringing ashore some misshapen and repulsive denizens of the deep that the honest men of this State have no wish to look upon. Col. ROOSEVELT cannot be true to himself and loyal to PLATT. He might regain much of the ground he has lost if he would denounce with his old-time vigor the scandalous administration of BLACK and supply from his own profuse and emphatic vocabulary the expressions appropriate to be employed in pledging an assault upon the Republican canal ring of plunderers and blunderers. But if he should speak up like a man about abuses which the Resolutions Committee treated in a spirit of cowardice and collusive hypocrisy, the cry of treason would be heard through the camp. He would defeat himself.

The Saratoga platform, indeed, is a work of ignorance and hardihood. To praise BLACK and fail to condemn ALGER is to run contrary to sentiments which the people of this State have abundantly manifested. The courage and the sacrifices of our soldiers and sailors are praised, but there is not a word of censure for the incompetent and conscienceless man whose [illegible] death and [illegible] in this State. The President gets unstinted praise, the worth of which may be measured by reading it in connection with the equally unstinted praise [illegible]. It is a lamentable coincidence that both the subjects of the convention's laudation are at present [illegible] to a public investigation of their own official shortcomings. Both in the platform and in the speech of the temporary Chairman we find extreme and bigoted declarations of attachment to a high protective tariff which deprive every Democrat and tariff reformer of the privilege of voting this ticket except at the sacrifice of all his convictions, while they will be offensive to thousands of intelligent Republicans who have been galled by the fetters their party has riveted upon the industries of this country. The summit of audacity is reached probably in the declaration of the platform that "the Republican Party of New York has always been the party of honest and economical administration." We doubt if anybody in the hall welcomed that sentiment with more enthusiastic applause than GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE.

It is easy to see that the Republicans will attempt to run the campaign largely on the issues of 1896. But the election of a Democrat who believes in sound money upon a platform untainted with Chicago Populism would promote the financial and business security of the State and the Nation in a higher degree than the success of Mr. PLATT's ticket and the election of a Platt Legislature. The people of the State have it in mind to punish the Republican Party for its gross sins. The party is impenitent and insolent. It gives no promise of better deeds save in the person of a single nominee whose candidacy has already lost much of its significance. The spirit of the proceedings at Saratoga was defiantly bad. Neither the convention nor things more remote will be forgotten by the people.

"DELEGATIONS" AT QUEBEC.

According to the semi-official statement from Quebec "it is not likely that any radical changes will be made in the Canadian duties now imposed upon American manufactured goods. It appears from the arguments of the American and Canadian delegations which have appeared here that the present schedules in this line are satisfactory on both sides. The American Commissioners say there is no cause whatever for apprehension on the part of Americans that the industrial system of the United States is to be disturbed."

This is equivalent to saying that nothing substantial will be accomplished in the line of commercial reciprocity. The commission seems to have adopted the time-honored and futile course of listening to "delegations" of manufacturers who come in the name of "the industrial system" of their country—whichever it happens to be—to push their private interests and secure special privileges for themselves. This with protectionists is chronic. The announcement that a change in duties was to be made would to-day bring out scores of "delegations" pleading for protective taxes on goods that are being exported at profit, while a proposition to take duties off of raw materials like iron, which would, so far as it had any effect, be a help to manufacturers, would be regarded as laying violent hands on the very ark of the covenant of Dingleyism.

It is intimated that certain changes have been made which will be the basis of a demand for equal terms with England in the Canadian markets. We trust that the demand can fairly be put forward, and that the Canadians are broad-minded enough to see that it will really be to their advantage to get our goods as cheaply as possible, whatever obstacles we put in the way of their selling their goods to us. But it is plain that the time has not yet come for the conclusion of a common-sense commercial treaty regulating trade across our northern border. The prejudices planted in the minds of professed protectionists in times past are very deeply rooted. We shall have to await a new generation with clearer notions of their own real interests before we can throw down arbitrary obstructions to general trade.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

It cannot be urged too often that some kind of organized action ought to be begun in this country in regard to the universal peace proposal of his Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia. It is generally conceded that his now famous letter was the outcome of a genuine desire to place the world upon a higher footing than that of standing armies and grim battleships. Whether the counselors of the Czar are or are not inclined to let him go further than the issue of a lofty proclamation to the nations of the earth is hardly a matter for serious consideration on the part of those other nations. If they decide to take the suggestion of the Little Father in all seriousness and disarm, the powers that sit on the banks of the Neva would find themselves forced by the pressure of universal public opinion to accept a situation which had its origin in the mind of their Emperor.

It is beyond all question that at the bottom of their hearts we Americans, brave and steadfast as we have shown ourselves in the battles of three epoch-making wars, are a peace-loving people. The development of our country is far from completion, and in that we are to find our most congenial and beneficial task for centuries to come. But we ought not to sit idly by and wait for Europe to take the initiative in a movement which would be so fraught with difficulties for the great powers as that looking toward general disarmament. It is hardly likely that we shall soon again find a [illegible] in our history so favorable to a world's peace movement as the present. The horrors of war have been brought home most forcibly to the generations which have come up since the civil conflict of thirty years ago. There ought to be a general and fervent desire that the future should see no such drafts upon the splendid young manhood of the country. Neither ought men who have shown such statesmanlike qualities as some of our naval and military commanders have shown to be excluded from the domestic political life of the Nation.

Standing at the close of a triumphant demonstration of our strength, rich in the new-born respect of nations to whom we were but yesterday a mere name, welcomed with acclamation to a position in the front rank of the acknowledged powers, we can well afford to be the first to hoist the banner of "peace on earth and good will toward men." But we must do it like a practicable people, not a horde of sentimentalists. The movement must come not from silly bodies, of whom the writer of the absurd letter to the Queen of Spain was an exemplar, but from some solid organization of men of accepted character, of intellectual force, and wide influence. What better work than this could begin in the councils of the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, about to assemble in Washington? Put before the people by the heads of one of the most prosperous of our churches, the project would receive the consideration of thinking men, and pushed with judgment would undoubtedly come to a practical issue. It is to be hoped that the convention, and men of high position in the churches generally, will take this matter up. The servants of the Prince of Peace could do no holier work than that which would look toward the allaying of the dread spectre of war.

AN IMPOLITIC POLITICIAN.

By deciding to remain at Washington while, in default of more glorious struggles, he meets camp fever in single combat, Col. W. J. BRYAN has doubtless increased the probability of winning the speedy victory over the enemy which everybody hopes, of course, that he will soon obtain. But while a well-appointed hotel in the National capital is a better place in which to be either seriously or slightly ill than is a field hospital, even though the latter comes fully up to the ideals of Secretary ALGER and Surgeon General STERNBERG, still one must remember that Col. BRYAN either is or thinks that he is in training for 1900, and, so remembering, one cannot help thinking that in the present instance he has shown the same sort of discretion, at once good and bad, that he exhibited when he entered the volunteer army as an officer instead of as a private. Now as then he has added much to his immediate comfort, but nothing could be more obvious than the fact that now as then he has neglected a fine opportunity to demonstrate the sincerity of his affiliation with the "plain people," and to exhibit inclination and ability to practice what he preaches.

If the Colonel had begun his military career in the ranks he would certainly have held a position at once extremely prominent and—to him—of real and great political value. Moreover, by exercising in that position the same amount of influence that secured his commission, he could have obtained a transfer into one of the regiments selected for active service, and immediately there would have opened before him an easy path to deserved promotion for gallantry on the field of battle. Of course, he might have been killed, but even those of us who are most out of sympathy with BRYAN the financier and statesman are perfectly willing to acquit BRYAN the American citizen of giving that unpleasant contingency any more consideration than it naturally receives from the man of average intelligence and patriotism.

As one among many officers whose elevation illustrated an evil practice in its worst form, Col. BRYAN avoided some hardship, but he doomed himself to an obscurity lightened only by occasional hostile criticism. As a private he could not possibly have been "kept down," and an earned captaincy would have been worth vastly more to him than his present derisory title. In the same way, he is wasting the potential advantages of his malarial attack. Instead of sharing the lot of his men he utilizes all the privileges and liberties of his rank and determines to remain away from the camp until he is well again.

This is certainly bad politics. The only redeeming feature of the Colonel's course is that it provides him with a ready answer if in the future anybody charges him with being a demagogue. Ever since the war started he has shown what will endure interpretation as complete indifference to cheap popularity. This is an admirable trait, to be sure, but—well, when the indifference is founded, either really or apparently, on a dislike for hard fare and a subordinate position, then it is not so commendable.

THE CORRESPONDENTS AT SANTIAGO.

The commission which has before it the ridiculous task of trying to get evidence of incapacity in the operations of the late war from the men who were incapable might do well to consider the newspaper correspondents and be wise. All of these men were trained observers. It may be that some of them could not qualify as military experts; but it is not necessary that they should do so. They were sent down to Cuba to tell what they saw. They have been and still are doing it in a manner which must make some of the soldier muddlers feel the truth of BULWER's trite remark about the pen. The President's investigating commission ought to invite some of these correspondents to appear before it and tell in detail the results of their observation. There is little doubt that many of them [illegible] a habit of trying to serve the public interest.

In the current number of Scribner's Magazine, for example, Mr. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, whose articles on the war have been characterized by clearness, directness, and high intelligence, discusses the battle of San Juan. He throws some interesting light upon the difficulty which the commanding officer had in obtaining supplies for his soldiers. It seems that the supplies were sent to Cuba in merchant vessels hired by the Government from private concerns. Mr. DAVIS says that the Captains of these ships acted in the interests of the owners of the vessels, not of the Government. They kept their vessels from three to twenty miles out at sea during the day, and generally behaved in a manner which Mr. DAVIS describes as "insolent, un-American, and mutinous." It would be a good thing for the commission to look into the contracts which enabled surly merchant Captains to keep American soldiers in a half-starved condition in the field.

Quite as interesting is Mr. DAVIS's account of the fighting operations before San Juan. He distinctly charges that many lives were sacrificed because Gen. SHAFTER was insufficiently acquainted with the ground. "It is quite safe to say," declares Mr. DAVIS, "that there is not the least doubt in the minds of any of the officers of the Fifth Army Corps that had the attack on Santiago been planned by Gen. CHAFFEE, KENT, or LAWTON it would have been conducted as admirably as was the Puerto Rico campaign under Gens. MILES, SCHWAN, HENRY, and WILSON, and with the loss of one-fourth the number of men who were sacrificed under the command of SHAFTER. Gen. SHAFTER saw the field of battle only once before the fight took place. That was on June 29, when he rode out to El Poso Hill and surveyed the plain below. He was about the last officer in his army corps to climb that hill and make his survey."

Mr. DAVIS clearly insinuates that Gen. SHAFTER's position was due to political influence, an insinuation which points so directly at the Secretary of War that it cannot possibly be disregarded. Further than that, Mr. DAVIS makes assertions in regard to the personal peculiarities of Gen. SHAFTER which, if they mean anything, mean that he was a coarse and brutal lump of conceit and incompetence, leaning with unshaken security upon the strong arm of his political sponsor at Washington. These are very grave charges, and the President's commission cannot do better than to invite Mr. DAVIS to appear before it and give the grounds of his assertions.

A CUBAN POLICE.

There is much sense in Gen. WOOD's proposal to organize a mounted police for the Province of Santiago, with superior officers from the American Army, but with some of the subordinate officers and the great body of the privates selected from among those Cuban insurgents who are ready to volunteer and who can stand severe tests as to character, intelligence, and special fitness.

It is obvious that a thoroughly disciplined and active police force will be required, and that it must be mounted. For this service Cuban insurgents may possess peculiar and excellent qualifications, while they are, of course, liable also to possess some disqualifications. If the latter can be controlled the former would be valuable in many ways. These men know the country and its people intimately. There are among them many who have shown courage, devotion, intelligence, and discipline. While some of the insurgents may deserve the odium it is fashionable to throw on all of them, no one can deny that others have been good soldiers in the most exacting sense of that term and under the greatest difficulties. It is established by perfectly credible testimony that the insurrection commanded the ardent and faithful support of a large number of the cream of the Cuban youth. The mere fact that Gen. WOOD, who is a careful and acute judge of good military material in men, as is shown by the Rough Riders, and who has been constantly in Cuba since the landing at Daiquiri, approves the employment of Cubans in this service is evidence sufficient that it can safely be made.

The greatest advantage to be got from this policy is the firm enlistment upon the side of the American system of administration of an influential class of progressive Cubans. Under the command of American officers these men will soon learn not only to understand but to apply the methods by which order and peace and justice and equality in rights are obtained in the United States. They will come to have personal pride in the success of these methods and will be active and efficient propagandists of the only principles on which the prosperity and progress of Cuba can be secured. There is much promise for just and sound government in the island when Cubans can be made the responsible agents for its administration.

"Temporary insanity" is, perhaps, a description as accurate as it is necessary to apply to the state of mind in which Chaplain J. P. MCINTYRE of the Oregon was when he delivered his Denver speech. One could, indeed, assert that he is simply a malignant fellow, desirous of creating a sensation, and willing to accomplish his object by charging foul crimes against good men and brave. It is not pleasant, however, to talk in that way about a member of an honored profession, however unworthy the member may be, and the euphemism of "temporary insanity" affords an easy escape from a painful dilemma. So long as the Rev. J. P. MCINTYRE never sets foot again on a United States warship nobody will care whether he is qualified for his [illegible] or not. But [illegible] bad example that will not be imitated, and the claims of discipline [illegible] enough be ignored in this particular instance.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

Smith College has its first negro student this year, a Miss Otelia Cromwell of Washington. She entered the sophomore class, and proposes to complete her education in two years.

Labolt Gautsburger of Reading, Penn., ninety-one years old, is cutting his third set of teeth. The first arrival of the new set came two months ago, and the seventh molar has just put in its appearance.

* * *

Rudyard Kipling's cruise with the British Channel Squadron is confidently expected by the British tars to result in something that will completely eclipse his "Barrack-room Ballads." That is almost inconceivable.

* * *

A recent windstorm brought to Cincinnati two toads, lively and full grown. No one knows where they came from, and at the Natural History Society's rooms, where the captured toads were taken, they are said to be of a species unknown to that part of the United States.

* * *

Thirty-six female residents of Ewing township, just outside of Trenton, N. J., exercised the right of suffrage at a special school election there last Saturday. They were all property owners, and enjoyed casting their first vote as much as if they were at a picnic.

* * *

That picturesque politician Tom L. Johnson, who occupied the Henry George house at Fort Hamilton, in Brooklyn, all Summer, is about to return to Cleveland. Ohio politicians are rejoicing thereat, as he always had a faculty of making things very lively in his section of the State, politically at least.

* * *

A tract of 1,150 acres of timber land in West Virginia, that was granted to George Washington by King George III. of England for his services in the Indian wars previous to the Revolution has just been sold to lumber speculators. It was the property of the wife of Prof. Kirby Smith of Johns Hopkins University, a descendant of Mary E. Custis, to whom Gen. Washington willed it.

* * *

A baby 'possum, owned by one of the members of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers, just back from Camp Thomas, is a unique regimental mascot. It is known as "the daughter of the regiment," and has been christened Miss Chickamauga. Philadelphians rave over it, and the City Troop men are jealous.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth McCulloh of Waverly, Md., owns a drum that was used in the War of the Revolution, in that of 1812-14, and in the civil war. The owner wanted it taken to the front in the Cuban war, but it was too antique to suit military notions of the present day, and that is the only reason why it remained in Maryland.

* * *

Michigan pays a bounty for the heads of dead English sparrows. It has recently paid out over $2,000 to an Indiana crowd of sharpers who have killed the birds by strewing poisoned wheat about the streets of Indiana cities. The carcasses were shipped to Southern Michigan towns, and the bounties collected as on birds killed in Michigan.

Cyrano de Bergerac.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Richard Mansfield's claim to the exclusive right to "Cyrano de Bergerac" being questioned in some quarters, I desire as the American representative of M. Rostand to state that Mr. Mansfield paid the former, through my office, a liberal advance on royalties for the authority to produce "Cyrano de Bergerac" in the United States of America and Canada. Mr. Mansfield further agreed in the contract, which I hold, to pay weekly royalties so long as he performs the piece. At the time when these negotiations were pending I pointed out to Mr. Mansfield that as the text of the play had been published and not copyrighted M. Rostand could not guarantee him protection against piracy. To this Mr. Mansfield replied: "I should not dream of presenting the play without paying the author, and I do not believe there is a manager in this country who will not respect M. Rostand's right and mine, in accordance with every rule of professional etiquette, courtesy, and honor."

ELISABETH MARBURY.

Empire Theatre Building, New York, Sept. 27, 1898.

NUGGETS.

No Escape.

In love there are no immunes. You can catch it every year.—Hardware.

Another Misfit.

"Miss Dauber says she is wedded to her art."

"Yes; the world is full of mésalliances."—Chicago Record.

A Type of His Class.

"I see you've still got your old office boy."

"Yes."

"Improves with age, does he?"

"Well, he seems to get fresher every day."—Philadelphia Record.

Crowded Out.

"I asked her if she thought she could learn to love me."

"She said she couldn't—because she was already studying Spanish and learning to swim."—Detroit Free Press.

A Perfect Explanation.

Mrs. Dix—Don't you think your husband is rather headstrong for an invalid?

Mrs. Hix—Yes, and the doctor's to blame for it, too.

Mrs. Dix—Indeed! And why, pray?

Mrs. Hix—He refuses to allow him to take any nourishment but goat's milk.—Chicago News.

THE POLITICAL KING.

From The Denver Evening Post.

The heroes who battle for fame on the field,
And win the victorious wreath,
Their perch at the top of the ladder must yield,
Must squat in subjection beneath.
Their banners of eminence down they must haul
And join in the anthems we sing
Unto that great man of immaculate gall,
The pride-stuffed political King.

He rules with a sceptre of boodle design,
He sits on a fraud-cushioned throne,
He looks on his subjects as gold-blinded swine
With intellect senseless as stone.
His brain is a mine of quite plausible lies,
His tongue has a velvety swing
When pulling the wool over questioning eyes,
This wily political King.

His eye, like the serpent's, is potent to charm,
He's sly as the prey-seeking cat,
His words are all sweetened to suit as they swarm
In glittering streams through his hat.
Bring up an objection or protest, and he
Its neck will quite cruelly wring;
To every hard problem he's holding a key,
This scheming political King.

He scatters his boodle with liberal hand,
He laughs in deep scorn at the law,
Should menials question a royal command,
He speedily yanks them to taw.
He thinks our great land would be tangled in snares,
To wreck and dire ruin would swing,
Were he not on deck to direct its affairs,
This mighty political King.

If he should be downed in the fight at the polls,
He cringes at smart of the rod,
His eyes toward heaven he piously rolls,
And hurls wild invective at fraud!
He howls of the great ineffaceable shame,
And the men into hades would fling
Who held the best trumps in his own little game,
This guileless political King.

NO FEELING FOR AMERICANS

There Is No Inclination on the Part of the French People to Humor Us.

THEY ARE STANDING ASIDE

While Efforts Are Apparently Made to be Neutral It Is Clear Our Peace Commissioners Are Not Favored Greatly.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—While the reception accorded the United States Peace Commission here is all that could be desired, and while the French Foreign Office has taken great pains to treat the American and Spanish Commissioners in precisely the same manner, it must be admitted that the general atmosphere of Paris, especially the diplomatic atmosphere, does not incline toward America.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the United States Peace Commissioners to-day were devoted to the internal affairs of the commission and to the systematization of the working force.

President Faure will receive the members of the American and Spanish Peace Commissions separately to-morrow afternoon.

In the morning the American Commissioners will visit the grounds of the Paris Exposition of 1900, in company with Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the American Commissioner to the Exposition.

It is the general impression here that the American Commissioners have instructions to provide for the retention of Manila and the Island of Luzon, "and for a commission to pretend to negotiate is a farce," said a prominent diplomat.

He continued: "America will put herself, diplomatically, in the wrong when she exceeds the provisions of the protocol which both nations signed. I know the Spaniards have come prepared to make concessions; but if the Americans' instructions are of an uncompromising nature, which is generally believed here to be the case, you can rest assured that the work of the commission will be futile. The Spaniards will retire, and America will at least have to threaten a resumption of hostilities before she will gain her point."

The French newspapers, beyond announcing the arrival of the commissions, make no comment upon the matter.

The American Peace Commission, for the first time since its appointment, met as a body to-day for two hours in the drawing room of the Continental Hotel.

Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, is about to vacate his quarters in the same hotel. They were formerly occupied by the ex-Empress Eugénie, and have been used by Mr. Peck as offices until his permanent offices, on the Exposition grounds, were in readiness.

The suite of rooms which the former Empress at one time used will probably be acquired by the American Peace Commissioners. They will be used for executive sessions and official headquarters.

As the joint commission is not a deliberative body, it will possibly not organize with a presiding member from either commission. This is deemed in some quarters to be the wiser plan, as tending to promote closer working relations between the two commissions and facilitating an ultimate adjustment. This, however, is not positive.

Judge Day and Mr. Whitelaw Reid are quartered at a hotel overlooking the Tuileries Gardens, and the other Commissioners are equally comfortable. The Americans enjoyed sunny weather during their first day in Paris, and they are all in good health and spirits.

The French Government is arranging to provide, at the Salon, where the joint sessions of the commissions will be held, an elaborate buffet daily for the use of all the Commissioners.

THEY ALL FEAR AMERICA.

William T. Stead Writes of the Invasion at Paris by Representatives from the New World.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—William T. Stead, the English newspaper man, referring to the arrival here of the Peace Commission, writes:

"The New World has invaded the Old World, and in Paris to-day, at the Hotel Continental, is the headquarters of the army of invasion. It is a pacific invasion, no doubt, but the invaders are bent, if not on conquest and annexation, at least upon appropriations and an extension of their borders.

"The struggle now going on between the French authorities and the Exposition Commissioners brings forcibly home to the European mind the great question of the future. It is a miniature reproduction of a conflict of the forces which loom ever more gigantic before the eyes of mankind.

"'Room, therefore!' the New World cries. Commissioner General Peck, the American, must have room to spread himself and his wares at the world's fair where, with Paris, he will salute the new century, and the allocation of space in the exposition is far too small.

"The amiable French Ministers expostulate with a polite shoulder shrug. 'It is impossible!' 'What would our friends the Americans have us do? Germany and Great Britain are also imperiously clamoring for more space. We have already allotted to the United States all we can spare. It is impossible! quite impossible!'

"'Impossible!' thunders the Commissioner General. 'Don't use to me that idiotic word. Your space is small, I admit. Only 336 acres, against 750 in Chicago. But our needs are great. Room! Make room for the growing, great Western World!'

"What can be done? Three hundred and thirty-six acres cannot be stretched like elastic. All this space is appropriated. If Uncle Sam is to have more he can only have it at some one's else expense. But Commissioner General Peck and his staff are to attain the object on which they have set their hearts. Somebody will have to 'get.' The Americans are quite remorseless, ruthless, relentless in their demands. Chicago, in the person of Peck, and New York, in the person of Woodward, backed by McKinley and the whole United States, are determined that whoever gets left in the scramble for space it shall not be Uncle Sam. They are hustling around at a great rate, negotiating, blarneying, bullying, buying, and pushing, and the Old World feels it is being crowded in its own ground—perhaps even crowded out of its own ground—by the Western conqueror.

They Fear America.

"What is going on in the exposition grounds is going on on land and sea all round this planet. The shrinkage of the world has suddenly brought every one face to face with each other. In the markets, in the colonies, and on the high seas the Old World is beginning to realize that perhaps there may no longer be enough to go around, that somebody is going to get left, and that that somebody is not going to be the New World.

"This conviction is coming home slowly to the French, but they are learning it, all the same. The result is immediately to increase the deference paid to the United States by the French. Nothing succeeds like success. The difference in the attitude of the French to the Americans since Manila and Sanitago is more marvelous than edifying. Frenchmen of all clases who a year ago sneered at the dollar-hunting Yankee, as their forefathers scoffed at the nation (shopkeepers) across the Channel, are running over each other in a race as to which can first fall on Uncle Sam's neck and embrace him. If by any possibility any space can be discovered in the exhibition, of course, it will be made over to the sister Republic, rather than to Germany or to Great Britain.

"Is not the American Commissioner General ready to erect a statue to Lafayette in bronze if he can only get space to set it up? The Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Foreign Affairs outdo each other in paying exceptional compliments to the American Commissioners; nay, it is even hinted that next year American goods will be admitted to France on the payment of a minimum tariff, a reciprocal concession being, of course, anticipated on the other side.

"The war between Spain and the United States was a revelation to the average Frenchman. When Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila the scales began to fall from his eyes, and when Cervera's fleet met with the same fate he realized that a new naval power had been born into the world, inheriting, as one of them put it, 'the good fortune that always attended the English on the sea.'

Would Have Rejoiced at Our Loss.

"Early in the war the reports that the American fleet had been destroyed, and that Sampson had been killed, threw the Parisian populace into a paroxysm of delight. In those days no one here disguised his sympathies with Spain. But nowadays all agree to forget that, and they are already convinced that there were never such friends of the Americans as the French.

"All this is very pleasant for the Americans in Paris, and it will contribute to the facility of the work of the Peace Commissioners. There is no trace of any disposition in official quarters to make any difficulties in settling the terms of peace. The only demur made to the imperial expansion of the United States comes from experienced observers, like De Pressense of the Temps, who regrets the new departure, not because it affects France, but because it endangers the American Republic. The French are at present exhibiting to the world some deplorable results of dominant militarism, and they sigh when they see the New World gliding down the inclined plane which leads to Caesarism.

"They declare that the annexation of the Antilles and the Philippine Islands will necessitate the creation of a large standing army, the enrollment of a corps of functionaries, a departure from all traditions of the Republic, and a total transformation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

"I see there appears still to be some question as to whether the European powers ever actually proposed to intervene in behalf of Spain. The story was that they decided to do so, and were only stopped by the blunt intimation from Lord Salisbury that if they ever attempted such a thing the British fleet would be placed under the orders of President McKinley. I have the highest official authority, both British and French, for saying that there were never any proposals from M. Hanotaux (the French Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time) for intervention. I regret having destroyed the legend; but magna est veritas, and, however delighted John Bull might have been to lend a friendly hand to Uncle Sam he never had the chance to do so, and for this reason—the European powers, France most of all, had too much sense."

THE FRENCH AT FASHODA.

A Telegram from Gen. Kitchener Before the French Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—At the Cabinet Council to-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, read a telegram from Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the British Commander on the Nile, which had been communicated to the French Foreign Office by the British Ambassador here, Sir Edward J. Monson. It was worded as follows:

"Met at Fashoda, Sept. 19, Marchand flying French flag. Marchand arrived July 10 with eight officers and 120 Soudanese tirailleurs."

The dispatch also said Major Marchand told Gen. Kitchener he had sent dispatches to the French Government through the Congo and Abyssinia. Neither of these communications, however, has yet been received by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter also said it was not true that any orders had been sent to Major Marchand.

Kitchener Saved Major Marchand.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Major Marchand has admitted in conversation that the arrival of Gen. Kitchener saved him from annihilation by the dervishes."

THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

Rumored that It Is Questioned as Open to Usurpation.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says:

"It is reported that Great Britain, the United States, and Japan are disposed to question the constitution of the Government as open to usurpation.

"The family of Li Hung Chang, fearing the populace, have gone to Port Arthur, to be under the protection of the Russians."

Late Chinese Edicts Rescinded.

PEKIN, Sept. 27.—An imperial edict issued to-day practically rescinds the recent reformatory edicts, and orders that Chang-Yen-Hwan, the former member of the Chinese Foreign Office and opponent of Li Hung Chang, be confined until further notice. The edict, however, absolves him from complicity in the alleged plot to assassinate the Emperor.

The British Fleet Leaves Ta-Ku.

CHE FOO, Sept. 27.—The British fleet has left Ta-ku, proceeding to Wei-Hai-Wei. Vice Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour, commanding the China station, has returned here. It is rumored that the designs of the Dowager Empress have been entirely successful.

SIR ARTHUR B. FORWOOD DEAD.

For a Time Mayor of Liverpool and Was Well Known.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, the well-known shipowner, is dead.

The Right Hon. Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, senior partner of Leech, Harrison & Forwood of Liverpool, and of Forwood Brothers, London, merchants and shipowners, was born in Liverpool on June 23, 1836. He was educated at Liverpool College, was Mayor of Liverpool in 1878-9, and had been Chairman since 1880 of the Liverpool Constitutional Association. From 1886 to 1892 he was Parliamentary and Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, and since 1858 he represented in Parliament the Ormskirk Division of Lancashire. He was created a Baronet in 1895, and was a Conservative in politics.

DISCONTENT IN JAMAICA.

Sugar Planters Protest Against the Impositions of British Government.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 27.—Considerable comment has been created by the action of a representative meeting of sugar planters, called for the purpose of supporting the recent Barbados conference. The meeting converted the proposed resolutions into a strongly worded memorial to Queen Victoria, in which those present disclaimed the attitude of being pauper applicants who were willing to accept illusory schemes, but claimed their rights as subjects who were the victims of unfair foreign competition, and protested against being sacrificed to political fads.

Continuing, the memorial expressed surprise "at the Government's callous treatment of previous efforts made to secure justice" and urged the necessity for the adoption of prompt and effective measures to form countervailing duties.

The memorial concluded with an expression of Jamaica's unchanged loyalty, "in spite of its sore trial through the continued unfeeling neglect of those just Constitutional rights" to which all are entitled under her Majesty's Government."

Preparing to Blockade Crete.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—It is semi-officially announced that if the Turkish Government replies unfavorably to the demands of the powers respecting the Island of Crete, which must be complied with by Oct. 11, the powers will blockade certain places in Crete by land and sea.

Peru's New Minister of War.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, Sept. 27.—Señor José R. Puente was to-day named for Minister of War and took the oath of office.

Syracuse Hotel Changes Hands.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The St. Cloud Hotel here has changed hands, John Greenway and L. J. Minahan, clerk of the Yates, having purchased Buck & Sanger's interest and taken possession. The transfer was completed by Matt. J. Ward, hotel broker, of New York City.

A. W. Ferrin Appointed Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The President to-day appointed Augustine W. Ferrin of New York agent for the Indians of the New York Agency, in New York.

DISCORD REIGNS IN FRANCE

A Veritable Campaign of Insults to the Army Has Broken Out, Says M. Sarrien.

HE FEARS DISORGANIZATION

Rightist Senators and Deputies Assembled Denounce the Step That Leads to Revision of the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—M. Sarrien, in his circular to the Public Prosecutors, says:

"A veritable campaign of insults and defamation of the chiefs of the army has broken out. These attacks have assumed an exceptionally grave character, and are calculated to destroy discipline and shake the confidence of the soldiers in their chiefs and introduce the germ of disorganization into the army. These attacks are particularly unjustified, in view of the fact that the Dreyfus affair has entered upon a judicial phase, and thus the chiefs of the army can only oppose silence to the calumnies of which they are the object."

The Rightist Senators and Deputies, at meetings held to-day, passed resolutions denouncing the revision. The former declared that the Government's decision was taken in spite of the resignation of two Ministers of War and the vote of the Chamber of Deputies, and condemned the Ministers for not convoking Parliament and disregarding the army's honor.

The Deputies of the Right Party declared the Government had violated its pledges not to agree to a revision, in virtue of which the Chamber voted confidence in the Ministry; condemned the Cabinet for changing the Dreyfus affair from a judicial to a political question, and demanded the convocation of Parliament.

A deputation of twelve members of the Right Party was appointed to present the resolution to President Faure, but he refused to receive the deputation on the ground that the procedure was unconstitutional.

The discussion at yesterday's Cabinet meeting was practically confined to the Premier and the Minister of Justice, MM. Brisson and Sarrien. Replying to the latter's objections to a revision of the Dreyfus case, based on the negative character of the commission's report and the vote of the Chamber of Deputies affirming respect for a chose jugée, (a case already passed upon by the courts,) M. Brisson pointed out that the late Lieut. Col. Henry's confession of forgery changed the whole aspect of the case. He concluded:

"If your scruples arise from personal considerations, if you do not deem yourself sufficiently armed to undertake without hesitation all your responsibility, you need not leave us. You can remain without having to sign the letter referring the case to the Court of Cassation. Take the portfolio of the Interior. I will take that of Justice, and thus all the responsibility will devolve upon me."

M. Sarrien yielded to this appeal.

THE REQUEST FOR REVISION.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—At a Cabinet Council held to-day, at which M. Faure, the President of France, presided, the Minister of Justice communicated to those present the letter he had addressed to the Court of Cassation, in which he submitted a request for a revision of the Dreyfus case. The Minister also read a circular which he had caused to be sent to the Public Prosecutors throughout the country, instructing them to energetically repress any attacks upon the army.

CASIMIR-PERIER SILENT.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle telegraphs:

"M. Casimir-Perier declines to speak respecting the revelations of The London Daily News, but I learn from those near and dear to him that he resigned because he had been cruelly deceived by Gen. Mercier and the General Staff. The merest etiquette toward his successor closes M. Casimir-Perier's mouth, but the scandalous suppression of truth cannot much longer prevail."

GERMAN OFFICER MAY TESTIFY.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—According to The National Review, if France requests it, Germany will permit Gen. Schwarzkoppen, formerly German military attache in Paris, to reveal all that he knows regarding the Dreyfus affair. The National Review's article indicates that much of the information published in London by Mr. Conybeare and others really emanated from Col. Schwarzkoppen and Col. Panizzardi, the Italian military attache in Paris.

Emperor Thinks Dreyfus Guiltless.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—According to the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, Emperor William recently repeated his conviction that Dreyfus was innocent of the charges brought against him.

"ELIJAH" WELL PRESENTED.

The Worcester County Musical Association's First Night a Success.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—It is a long time since the officers of the Worcester County Musical Association faced a festival with such a good prospect of making the enterprise pay as is the case this season. The festival has been an institution for forty-one years, and for the past thirty-one years Carl Zerrahn was the conductor. Within this decade a revolutionary party arose in the association, a party of younger blood and newer ideas, a party of progress. The termination of Mr. Zerrahn's career as conductor marks the climax of the policy inaugurated by the new managers, and great interest therefore is manifested in his successor, G. W. Chadwick.

Mr. Chadwick is no untried man, but he is new here, and his work this week will be watched by hundreds of listeners who have grown critical by steady attendance at festical concerts for a generation. The programmes are admittedly good in respect to subject matter and arrangement. The corps of soloists promises to be above rather than below the high standard of recent years. The Boston Symphony Orchestra is the source from which the instrumentalists are taken. So the real test of success will fall where it belongs—on the chorus and its conductors.

Mr. Chadwick did wisely in beginning the concerts with the familiar work "Elijah"—a work that the chorus has given several times, and one whose traditions with respect to performance are too well established to tempt a conductor with innovations. It is therefore too early to begin comments upon his particular methods, or to fix even approximately the degree of his success. Some of the choral numbers to-night were perfectly sung, but the real test for him and the chorus will occur when Greig's "Olaf Trygvasson" and his own "Lily Nymph" are given.

Interest this evening, while directed by curiosity first at Mr. Chadwick, was speedily devoted to the eight soloists, seven of whom were heard at a festival for the first time. They were led by Ffrangcon Davies, who naturally bore off the greatest honors with his incomparably finished and dramatic presentation of the Prophet, but his success was a foregone conclusion to all save the Worcester people themselves. That they appreciated him was evident from the rather scant applause bestowed on the newcomers, and Mrs. Carl Alves, a long-time favorite. Gwylim Miles and Dudley Buck, Jr., had too little to do to call for comment, save as they necessarily shared in the wretched ensemble work of the soloists. Miss Sara Anderson made a very good impression in the small second soprano solos. Miss Marie Downey of New York, the first soprano, has a light, pure voice, and an earnest method that makes her work agreeable. The audience received her heartily, and gave her ample testimony to a successful first appearance.

Altogether the performance of "Elijah" was on a high plane of excellence, the most striking blemish, as is usually the case, being the failure of the soloists to get together in their ensemble numbers. There was no sense of unity in their singing, although they were precise with respect to time and notes.

TO SAIL TO-DAY FOR MANILA.

The Battleships Oregon and Iowa Get Their Orders—Mr. McKinley Urged Speed.

Orders were received at the navy yard yesterday for the sailing of the battleships Oregon and Iowa to Manila. They are to sail at 8 o'clock this morning. The Oregon is in command of Capt. A. P. Barker and the Iowa of Capt. Silas W. Terry. They are to go by way of the Straits of Magellan, the first stop for coal being at Bahia, Brazil. The crews were busy yesterday stowing away supplies and ammunition. No visitors were permitted aboard.

The orders were entirely unexpected, although it has been rumored at the navy yard that President McKinley was much troubled over the slowness with which the ships were being prepared. It is said that the President has already inquired several times into the cause of the delay and has issued "hurry orders" without specifying the date of sailing. Yesterday, it was said, a dispatch was received from Washington inquiring when the ships would sail. The reply was that they would sail on Saturday and were only waiting for the supply ships to be made ready. Then came the order that the Oregon and the Iowa should sail without the supply ships.

The cruiser Buffalo and the two supply ships, Iris and Celtic, will start, it is understood, Oct. 8. The Buffalo, formerly the El Cid of the Morgan Line and later the Nictheroy of the Brazilian Navy, will be used as an armed naval transport, and she is to take 350 sailors to the Philippines to fill vacancies in Admiral Dewey's fleet. The detail is now being made up aboard the receiving ship Vermont.

The Indiana came out of dry dock yesterday fitted with new bilge keels, and it is believed that the Brooklyn, now off Tompkinsville, will go into dry dock next.

FILIPINOS AT WASHINGTON.

The Two Delegates from the Insurgents Arrive at the Capital to See President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Francis V. Greene, accompanied by his personal staff and the delegates from the Philippine insurgents, arrived here this afternoon from Chicago and went to the Arlington Hotel. The two Filipinos are Felipe Agoncillo and José Lopez.

Gen. Greene and staff called at the Adjutant General's office this afternoon, and were escorted to the White House by Gen. Corbin. The Philippine delegates are desirous of conferring with the President, and the question of their reception was under consideration at the State Department this afternoon. There is no doubt that the President will grant them an audience in their personal capacity. He will, however, avoid any action that would tend to commit this Government to the recognition of the insurgent Government pending the conclusion of peace conditions with Spain.

Mr. Lopez said this evening that no instructions had yet been received from the Philippine Government, but these were expected very soon as a guide to the future movements. Mr. Agoncillo, he said, had cabled to the Government, announcing their arrival in Washington. This being known at home, instructions would be cabled at once. Until then, Mr. Lopez said, there was no exact line of action to be announced.

When Gen. Greene reached Gen. Corbin's office this afternoon he found awaiting him a commission of Major General of Volunteers, dated so as to place him in that grade from August last. He promptly took the oath of office, and became a full-fledged Major General.

AMERICAN VESSEL SEIZED.

Dewey Wires that the Abby Was Formerly the Pasig.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The official account of the seizure by Admiral Dewey of the filibustering steamer Abby, as reported in the press dispatches, is contained in the following telegram received from the Admiral to-day at the Navy Department:

Manila, Sept. 27, 1898.

Having received information that the American steamer Abby left Macao Sept. 21 with a cargo of arms for Batangas, I sent the McCulloch. She arrived at Batangas on the 23d and found her in the harbor, having arrived three days earlier and landed cargo. There were only Filipinos on board. They refused to give any information and had no papers whatever. Seized and brought her here, where we are now holding her. This steamer was formerly the Pasig, and is registered as an American vessel. The United States Consulate at Canton furnishes the information that she had made one voyage of the same kind already.

DEWEY.

The Navy Department very promptly approved Admiral Dewey's action, as indicated by the following cablegram, which was sent him to-day:

Washington, Sept. 27, 1898.

To Dewey, Manila:

Your action in seizing American-owned vessel Abby approved. She is amenable to martial jurisdiction for any violation of neutrality.

LONG.

BRITISH BLAMED AT MANILA.

Management of the Railroads Caused Food Products to Advance.

MANILA, Sept. 27.—All the British, French, and German warships have left Manila. The Spanish newspapers are violently attacking the British management of the railroads here, because the insurgents were permitted to use them during the recent suspension of traffic.

Several provinces have suffered immensely. Certain necessaries were unprocurable. Salt was 500 per cent. dearer, and large tracts were deprived of rice supplies. Therefore, Aguinaldo discourages strikes on the railroads, while he encourages demands for increased wages in other businesses.

DROWNED IN THE UPPER BAY.

Yacht Nettle Goes Down Off Liberty Island, and Two Men Seen Aboard Her Disappear.

A thirty-foot sloop yacht capsized off Liberty Island at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Capt. William Harrold of the tugboat Inspector went to the rescue of the occupants, but when he arrived at the scene the boat had sunk and the two men who had been on board her had disappeared. From a little pennant which, floating in the water, marked the spot where the craft had gone down, it was learned that she was the Nettle of the Excelsior Yacht Club of South Brooklyn.

Inquiry among the members elicited the information that Hugh Graham of 439 Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, had planned a trip up the Hudson to Albany, and that three other men were to have accompanied him. The boat was taken Monday night from her anchorage off Fifty-fifth Street to the foot of Twentieth Street. When Mr. Graham went to the foot of Twentieth Street yesterday morning to join his companions the boat was gone. Who was aboard her, whether or not they were his friends or some one else who had appropriated the boat, or whether there were more than the two men seen in her by the tugboat Captain was not known. The men who were to have accompanied Mr. Graham were John Nelson, twenty-four years old, unmarried, who lived somewhere in Jersey City; Frank Peters, a widower, whose address was not known, and a man whose name was Holstein, familiarly called "Baldy."

Fair in Aid of a Hospital.

All the Roman Catholic Churches of Brooklyn have contributed toward a three weeks' fair, which was opened last night at the Masonic Temple, Grand and Havemeyer Streets, Williamsburg, for the benefit of St. Catharine's Hospital, where nearly 200 sick and wounded soldiers are being cared for at present. There are twelve booths, which are being presided over by a number of women representing the twelve Roman Catholic churches of Brooklyn. The fair was opened by Vicar General Edward McNamara. The Rev. Peter Dauffenbach, rector of the Most Holy Trinity Church; ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner, and others made addresses.

Irish-Americans Against an Alliance.

At a meeting of the City Council of the Irish National Federation of America, at 47 West Forty-second Street, last night, resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that the Irish-American citizens of the State of New York were unalterably opposed to any alliance or bond of amity between Great Britain and the United States, such as might be desired by the former on account of her dangerous isolation, and asserting "that the declaration of Jefferson and the great Washington against any such entangling alliance still holds true."

OUTRAGES BY THE CUBANS

Reported They Are Causing Great Trouble in the Vicinity of Manzanillo.

MANY ACTS OF LAWLESSNESS

Will Not Work Themselves or Allow Others to Work—No Progress Possible Because of Their Bandit-like Conduct.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 27.—Señor Rigney, one of the largest sugar planters in Cuba, who has arrived here from Manzanillo, reports the conditions there to be worse than ever. The insurgents, he says, refuse to grant permission for the carrying on of work on the plantations, and the Spanish officials decline to furnish protection to those desiring to work.

Señor Rigney says that since the cessation of hostilities the insurgents have confiscated his provisions and destroyed a number of valuable pictures, made his carpets into saddlecloths, tore and trampled curtains, and broke glasses worth $500 each. They are encamped in numbers at the sea town of Campechuela, where they compel small vessels which fall into their hands to hoist the Cuban flag.

William Stakeman, before the war American Consul at Manzanillo, arrived here to-day and paid a visit to Gen. Wood. He recounted many lawless acts on the part of the insurgents, who, he declares, demand tribute from every one, terrorize peaceful people, and threaten the confiscation of the property of merchants and planters.

Many persons say that the recognition of the Cubans has not been granted because the bandits make work and progress impossible. There is a general feeling of alarm in Manzanillo over the departure of the Spanish troops, and the American soldiers are anxiously awaited.

The Cubans earnestly request Gen. Wood to send to Manzanillo food and clothing. They declare there is much suffering there, but private advices received by Gen. Wood deny absolutely the stories of destitution, and declare that work is obtainable, but that the Cubans will not work, and he has therefore refused to send the supplies asked for.

Gen. Wood has asked permission from the Washington Government to appoint Demetrio Castillo special chief of his Cuban staff, to represent him in dealing with the Cuban insurgents in the country districts.

News received from Puerto Principe is to the effect that there is much sickness among the Spanish troops. There are now 9,000 Spanish soldiers in the province, and fully half of them are suffering from scurvy and dysentery. The Cubans hold the country, and refuse to permit fresh provisions to be carried into the cities.

TERRORISM AROUND GUINES.

Insurgents Threaten Guerrilla Warfare in Case the Cubans Are Not Allowed to Govern Themselves.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Reports from Guines, this province, say that no farmer, landholder, or tenant has turned his hand to the sowing of crops in that vicinity, and the district, therefore, will have no potatoes, tobacco, cane, cabbage, or other vegetables this year.

This will further impoverish the district and add to the distress. From now until February it will be impossible for the farmers to sow crops, and in February the ground will be prepared for the Spring harvest. Therefore, the next six months will see a great deal of want and misfortune in the vicinity.

This state of affairs is directly due to the unsettled condition of the country, and the attitude of a certain portion of the Cubans, who openly threaten hostility to the United States, and are preparing to take the field and wage a guerrilla warfare against the Americans if any form of government short of absolute independence for the Cubans is established in the island.

This matter is openly discussed in the public meeting places of the Cubans here, the plan finding many advocates among certain classes of the people.

SANTIAGO GETTING IN ORDER.

New System of Civil Government in Excellent Working Order.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 27.—The system of civil government established by Gen. Wood is practically complete and in good working order. Major McCleary, formerly Attorney General for Texas and a Spanish scholar, has been appointed Mayor and the Spanish officials are giving place to Cubans.

Gen. Wood says he does not know in advance the capabilities of the men taking office, who are chosen by a committee of 50 prominent Cubans, whom he believes to be honest and conscientious. This committee recommends men who its members think would be efficient in the various offices to be filled. The choice of men by the committee must be unanimous and must be evidenced in writing by the signatures of all of the 50 members. Gen. Wood finds that the plan works admirably.

Lieut. Blount has been appointed to codify the Cuban laws.

Gen. Wood has leased the residence formerly occupied by the late British Consul, Frederick W. Ramsden, and his family, one mile from the city. What archives the Spaniards left have been removed to Gen. Wood's offices in the palace.

SPAIN AGAIN IN FUNDS.

Thirty-five Million Francs Sent to Blanco with Orders to Disband the Volunteers.

MADRID, Sept. 27.—Premier Sagasta declares that all the financial difficulties of the Government have been removed. The sum of 35,000,000f. has been forwarded to Capt. Gen. Blanco, with a repetition of the order to disband the volunteers.

It is understood the Government is willing to provide unemployed Spaniards in Cuba with free passage home.

Health Conditions at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—In response to a dispatch from the War Department, Gen. Lawton sent the following health report for Sept. 25, which he had omitted for some reason to transmit:

Sick, 1,100; fever, 808; new cases, 69; returned to duty, 223. Deaths: Frank Seitz, private, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, dysentery, following yellow fever; George Williams, private, Company L, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, yellow fever; Charles Dugan, private, Company C, Fifth Infantry, measles and dysentery; Archie Atwood, private, Company C, Fifth Infantry, dysentery.

Gen. Lawton also sent to-night this report for Sept. 26:

Sick, 1,000; fever, 726; new cases, 99; returned to duty, 152.

American Developers of Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—An American company, styled the Island of Cuba Real Estate Company, has opened business on Obispo Street, Havana. It will deal in country lots. Note is made of this fact, as it is the first opening of American business here under the new order of things.

Guns Replaced on the Alfonso XII.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—The guns which were taken ashore from the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII. during the blockade of this port by the American fleet, and which were placed in the Reina Battery, have been returned on board that vessel and remounted.

Cigar Dealer Commits Suicide.

Henry Ahne, twenty-seven years old, a cigar dealer at 166 Nassau Street, ended his life by inhaling gas at his home, 55 West Eleventh Street, last night. Ahne lived with his mother and a sister and brother. His business is said to have been prosperous, and the cause of his suicide is unknown. He left his stand at 5 o'clock yesterday, and on his way home purchased several feet of rubber tubing. About an hour after he reached home his mother opened the door of his room, which was filled with gas, and found him on the bed, apparently unconscious. A physician, who was summoned, declared Ahne dead.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The news of the death of Mrs. August Belmont in Paris yesterday morning came by cable at an early hour and spread through the clubs and the up-town hotels with remarkable celerity. It was received with great surprise, for although Mrs. Belmont, it was known, had been in poor health of late, and, in fact, ever since her mother's death, last Autumn, she was comparatively so young a woman that no such untoward event as her death had been anticipated. The utmost sympathy is everywhere expressed for Mr. Belmont, who left his wife in Paris only three weeks ago in order that he might bring home his oldest son in time for the latter's school at Groton, and who intended to rejoin her at an early day. The trip which he now will take to Paris to bring her home will be, indeed, a sad one and one in which he will be accompanied with the sincere sympathies of every one.

⁂

As Miss Bessie Morgan, and later as Mrs. Belmont, she was one of the handsomest young girls and matrons that have ever graced New York society. Her fine carriage, graceful figure, rich brunette beauty, and rare taste in dressing made her a marked figure during the few years in which she went out in New York. During the past decade she had been seen less and less in the gay world, and had devoted herself more and more to country domestic life. Her leadership of the social contingent which centres in the Meadow Brook Club was unquestioned for many years, and had only been disputed within a comparatively recent time, part of which she had been in deep mourning for her mother, who died about a year ago.

⁂

Mrs. Belmont's death, while greatly regretted, will not have any marked effect upon the gayeties of the coming season. Had she lived and regained her health, she would not have entertained, as she would have still been in mourning.

⁂

The many young clubmen present at the Empire Theatre on Monday night at the first appearance of Mr. John Drew in Jones's comedy of "The Liars" expressed themselves to the effect that Mr. Drew dressed the part of Sir Christopher Deering better than usual, if possible. They were particularly impressed with his full skirted and long gray frock coat worn over a buff waistcoat in the third act, and it is safe to predict that similar coats will be seen on the avenue before many weeks. The costumes worn by Mr. Drew on the first night of a new society play in Autumn are looked forward to and studied by a certain element of young men in New York with as much keen interest as are the gowns worn by modish women at the annual Horse Show by the dressmakers, who resort there from all the cities of the country. Mr. Drew has become therefore, as it were, a living Autumn fashion plate.

⁂

Among the departures yesterday for Europe was Mr. Alfred L. Seton, Jr., who went abroad to arrange for the burial of his sister, the Baroness von Kettler, who died at Scheveningen, Holland, last week. Her husband, Baron Wilhelm von Kettler, and five children survive her. The Baroness, who was very popular as Miss Seton when a girl here, was married about twenty years ago, and had resided since with her husband at Lubeck, Germany.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook of this city and formerly of Newport celebrated their golden wedding last evening at their handsome residence, Wheatleigh Cottage, at Lenox, with a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Cook received, assisted by their daughter, Mrs. Carlos de Heredia. The reception was preceded by a dinner of thirty covers.

⁂

Mr. Peter Marié, who is at Curtis's Hotel, Lenox, is giving a series of luncheons and dinners, and has recently entertained among others Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Adams, and Mr. George H. Morgan. The date of the annual tub flower parade at Lenox has finally been fixed for Oct. 4. The parade will be large and on a more elaborate scale than usual this year.

⁂

Mrs. John L. Gardner of Boston, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, L. I., was met on her return to Boston by the sad news of the death at Nahant of Mrs. Francis Skinner, formerly Miss Eliza Blanchard Gardner.

⁂

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, who spent the Summer with his niece, Mlle. Cassini, and the members of the Russian Embassy at the cottage known as The Snappers, at Narragansett Pier, will return to Washington this week. Count Cassini, his niece, and the members of his legation have received much hospitality both at Newport and Narragansett during the Summer.

⁂

The first bright Autumn day, with the very least suspicion of coming frost in the air and with an atmosphere like wine, brought out the usual crowd of shoppers yesterday morning. The avenue was quite filled in the afternoon, and the Park presented something of a Winter appearance. Many were en route to White Plains for the county fair there. Prescott Lawrence, in a brown suit and high-crowned derby, was at the Knickerbocker Club, and afterward at the Holland House, where he put up from Newport. He will be one of the judges of horses at White Plains. Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and Mrs. Oliver Belmont were among the fashionable women in the shopping districts, and the Viscount d'Avenel was at the Waldorf-Astoria.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven are due in New York this week. They sailed from London to Boston. The De Kovens have been visiting Mme. Patti at Craig y Nos and Melba at her English country place. Mrs. De Koven will go to Aiken, S. C., later in the Winter.

⁂

The Virginia Hot Springs are slowly filling with the set of people who make it a point to go there every Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Vally Blacque are among the late arrivals there. The Blacques returned from a tour around the world last Spring. Mr. Blacque has grown stout and his health is absolutely restored.

⁂

Bishop and Mrs. Potter have left Newport and arrived Monday morning in New York. Later the Bishop will go to Washington, where in the month of October the Episcopal Convention will be held. Mr. Pierpont Morgan has taken a house in that city, so that he can entertain during the term of the convention the many New York clergymen and ecclesiastical dignitaries.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dodge are expected home from Europe next week. They have been a part of the Summer in England and have been widely entertained there.

⁂

Miss Fannie Whitehouse and Master Norman Whitehouse will sail to-day on the Teutonic. Miss Whitehouse is the daughter of Fitshugh Whitehouse, and this Summer she was at Newport, where Eastbourne Lodge was opened for the first time in two years. The Teutonic also takes out Mr. Lawrence Waterbury, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Arthur Herbert, Mr. Tracy Dows, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rathbone Bacon.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing and Mr. Barton Willing are to remain quite late at Newport, not returning to Philadelphia until the middle of October. A visit will be paid by Mrs. Willing to her daughter, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, at Rhinebeck.

⁂

The engagement of Miss Margaret Shippen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shippen of Philadelphia, to Mr. Edward S. Dunn, also of the Quaker City, is of interest in New York, where Miss Shippen has many friends. One of her sisters married Mr. George Willing and another Mr. Frederick Packard, well known here and in Philadelphia. Mr. Dunn is a member of the Rittenhouse Club.

⁂

Lord Ava, whose arrival was recorded here about a fortnight ago, has paid a very short visit to this country, as he has sailed again, from Montreal this time, for England. Lord Ava had in his party Major Shannon Crawford, Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club; Mr. Hugh C. Kelly, and Mr. Hughes Martin, all of whom are well known in Newport and this city.

Cubbins—McKean.

Lieut. George William Cubbins and Miss Ida McKean, daughter of Mr. William B. McKean, for many years a resident of Staten Island, were married yesterday afternoon in St. John's Episcopal Church, at Clifton.

Lieut. R. H. Allen Married.

Miss Ines N. Peck of 140 Montgomery Street, Trenton, N. J., was married last Friday evening to Lieut. Roswell H. Allen of the United States Navy, now stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by the Rev. Mr. Allen, pastor of the Bergen Baptist Church, in Jersey City. The ceremony was performed at Pastor Allen's residence, 58 Madison Avenue, Jersey City.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe Gives Recitations of Her Personal Reminiscences of Famous Authors.

NEWPORT, Sept. 27.—Under the auspices of the Women's Alliance of Channing Church this afternoon Mrs. Julia Ward Howe gave a most interesting version of her personal reminiscences of Longfellow, Holmes, and Whittier. Mrs. Howe was as interesting as ever, and the manner with which she met her audience so far as cordiality was concerned could not be improved upon. The subject was prefaced with some very interesting impromptu remarks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have closed their Newport season.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner this evening.

F. Gray Griswold has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives have returned to New York.

Mrs. Arthur Herbert and Miss Lilly Whitehouse have gone to New York and will sail for Europe to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer have closed their Newport season and have returned to New York.

Messrs. Alfred G. and Reginald Vanderbilt have returned to Yale.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will go to Lenox to-morrow in Mr. Vanderbilt's private car to pass a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, returning to Newport later.

Miss Alice C. Rogers, while driving in her buggy on Thames Street this afternoon, prevented a runaway. Her horse's hind foot was outside the shaft, which irritated the animal so that he was about to run away, when Miss Rogers jumped from the buggy to the horse's head and held him until the foot was lifted over the shaft.

Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and O. H. P. Belmont are among the recent contributors to the Police Relief Association Fund.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

A dance recital amid the flowers in Hodgson's conservatories will occur to-morrow afternoon, entitled "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Mrs. George A. Converse entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Commander Converse, returned on the cruiser Montgomery.

THE COURTS TO SETTLE IT.

Officers of the New England Mortgage Security Company in Doubt.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—A case to determine, among other things, who are the legal officers of the New England Mortgage Security Company was before Judge Lathrop in the Supreme Court to-day. It is a factional fight between the stockholders. The estate of Austin Corbin, the millionaire railroad magnate, is interested, as it contends for the election of a new, as against the old, board of officers.

The controversy arose as a result of the last annual meeting of the stockholders, which was held at Brooklyn, Conn., on July 15. There was a disupte between both sides over the election of the Chairman. The Corbin side claims he should have been elected, and that a vote to elect one was refused recognition. There is also a dispute between the parties as to the proper voting of the stock of the Corbin estate.

The total capitalization of the company is $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares.

MYSTERY OF A HANSOM CAB.

Abandoned Rig Found in Mount Vernon Under Peculiar Circumstances.

The police of Mount Vernon are at work on the mystery of an abandoned hansom cab which was found in one of the streets of that place yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. Chief Foley of the Mount Vernon police says he feels sure, from the circumstances surrounding the affair, that the cab is connected with a crime. A patrolman found the cab standing near the residence of Eugene Barguet, on South Fifth Avenue. The horse showed signs of great fatigue and the cab bore marks of recent hard usage.

On the box of the cab the police found a green cloth driver's coat, which had a rent up the back, but whether from use or by violence cannot be determined. Inside the rig were found several hairpins, a piece of a comb, and an envelope bearing the imprint of "Harmer, Hayes & Co., 14 Warren Street, New York." It is postmarked 12:30 P. M. Sept. 12. It was addressed to "Walker Mingey, 114 West Thirty-ninth Street, City." On the back of the envelope in an irregular hand, as though written while in a vehicle, is the address, "219 West Fifty-ninth Street."

Mrs. Barguet, near whose house the cab was found, saw the outfit when it arrived. It came along South Fifth Avenue and was driven by a man in livery. After passing her house the rig stopped and the driver alighted. He took off his hat and placed it on the seat, and then removed his coat. He took from the box a black coat and a soft cap. These he put on. He then walked back toward the Barguet house and passed it. The change in apparel had altered the man's appearance completely.

A detailed description of the rig has been sent to the police here. The hope is that if the owner is found he may be able to say to whom the rig was last hired. The police theory is that whoever abandoned the cab paid some coachman for the loan of the rig, including the hat and coat.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. August Belmont.

Mrs. August Belmont died at the Hotel du Rhin, in Paris, yesterday morning. The news of her death, which was unexpected, was received by cable about 10 o'clock at Mr. Belmont's banking house, in Nassau Street, and at his residence, 190 Madison Avenue. Mr. Belmont himself received the cablegram at his house as he was leaving for his office, and was temporarily overcome by the shock. He denied himself to all callers yesterday, and information regarding the details of Mrs. Belmont's death was refused at both the house and office.

Mr. Belmont and his three sons—August, Raymond, and Morgan—all returned from Paris, where they left Mrs. Belmont, on Sept. 17. They will sail on the Teutonic to-day, and after services in Paris will bring the body home for burial here.

Mrs. Belmont was Miss Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan, but as a girl was generally known as Miss Bessie Morgan. She was born in this city in 1862, and was the daughter of Edward Morgan, who was formerly a member of the old banking house of Matthew Morgan's Sons, in William Street, which went into liquidation some years ago. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth Arran Hamilton, a member of the old Hamilton family of New York. She died at her residence, 15 West Eighty-sixth Street, on Oct. 31, 1897. Mrs. Belmont's brother, Edward Morgan, Jr., lives at Nutley, N. J. Her sister, who was Miss Edith Morgan and is now Mrs. Butler Williamson, lives in Paris.

Mr. Belmont knew his wife when both were children. They lived in adjoining houses on Fifth Avenue, and were playmates. Mrs. Belmont was a beautiful child, and when she came out, in the Winter of 1880, became at once a belle. The match between her and Mr. Belmont was purely a love one. Mrs. August Belmont, Sr., favored it, and the young couple were married in 1881, at the Church of the Ascension, in this city.

As a young married woman Mrs. Belmont occupied a leading place in New York society. After the birth of her three sons, however, she went out comparatively little, and, having always had a taste for the country, withdrew more and more from social life in the city, and devoted herself to her children and the management of Mr. Belmont's estate and large country house at Hempstead, L. I. She was a leading member of the Meadow Brook Hunt set, as it is called in New York society, and hers were the most notable entertainments of the Spring and Autumn at Hempstead. She was seen occasionally in New York, at a ball and at the Horse Show, and the past two Winters she spent in the city, in the house 190 Madison Avenue, which Mr. Belmont leased. She also acted as hostess at Perry Belmont's entertainments in New York and Newport.

Mrs. Belmont felt the death of her mother very keenly, and her health had not been good since that time. She did not rally from her depression, and was quite ill during the Winter. A trip abroad was decided upon, largely in the hope that it would restore her health, and she sailed with her husband and children for Europe in July last. Her health, however, did not improve, as had been hoped, and finally Mr. Belmont decided that she had better remain in Paris for a time, while he himself returned home with his children.

The Rev. James Clinton Rigney.

The Rev. James Clinton Rigney, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, in Fordham, died Sunday at the parish house, 2,789 Marion Avenue, after a brief illness. Heart trouble was the cause of death. The deceased, who was forty-four years of age, was born in this city, and was a brother of the late Rev. P. S. Rigney. He was a student in St. Francis Xavier College, in East Sixteenth Street, for several years, and later went to Manhattan College, from where he was graduated in 1876. He was ordained in 1881 in Troy Seminary, and his first charge was in West Brigton, S. I., where he was made assistant to the Rev. Father Poole. Here he spent three years, and was then made pastor in Rossville, S. I. In June, 1893, he was appointed to establish a new parish in Fordham. He accomplished the task successfully, and during the six years he was in Fordham erected a new church on Webster Avenue and purchased property on Marion Avenue, where the parish house now stands, with a view to building a new edifice. A requiem mass will be celebrated to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. at the church. The Rev. Father Nicholas Hughes, pastor of St. Mary's, in Grand Street, will be celebrant; the Rev. Father Mallick Cunnion of St. Raphael's, in West Thirty-ninth Street, deacon; the Rev. Father James Kelly of White Plains, sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father John Carr of William's Bridge, master of ceremonies. The interment will be in Calvary.

Henry Wells Johnson.

Henry Wells Johnson died yesterday morning at his home, in Ithaca, N. Y., of paralysis and Bright's disease. He was born seventy-three years ago in Jonesville, Ohio, and about 1850 moved to Ithaca to practice law. He soon changed his residence to New York City, and here became counsel for the Quarantine Department of this port. Later he took the position of counsel for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, and remained with them until about eighteen years ago. After this time he took up private practice in this city, but a year ago was obliged to retire from business on account of failing health. He then went to Ithaca, where he has since made his home. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at Ithaca. Mr. Johnson leaves a wife, formerly Miss Caroline Heath, daughter of the late Chauncey G. Heath of Ithaca.

William Smyth.

William Smyth, formerly a member of the New York Assembly for Tioga County, died yesterday at Owego, aged seventy-nine. He was Chairman of the delegation which met at Saratoga in 1856 and formed the Republican Party. He was proprietor of The Owego Times, the Republican Party organ of Tioga County, and was its editor until within the past year, when failing health necessitated his retirement. At one time he held the position of Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. WATSON SANFORD died Sunday at her home, 84 Rodney Street, Williamsburg, in her eightieth year. She was born in Pittstown, N. Y. In 1861 she represented Williamsburg as one of the Directresses of the great sanitary fair which accomplished so much in behalf of the soldiers during the civil war, and for thirty-five years was a member of the Board of Managers of the Nahum Institution, a home for aged women, in Washington. Sixty years ago she was married to Watson Sanford, who, with two sons and one daughter, survive her. Funeral services were held at her late residence last night.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, the Actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, whose death was reported at the company's office yesterday afternoon, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 27, 1827. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1847, and, when the Equitable was organized, in 1859, became its Actuary, retaining this position up to the time of his death. He was widely known as an authority in actuarial matters, and at the time of his death was the First Vice President of the Actuarial Society of America. Mr. Phillips died at his country place, near Princeton, N. J. He had not been in good health for some time.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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A.—Carpet Cleansing, T. M. Stewart, 326 7TH AV. Tel. 1,132—38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

BELMONT.—In Paris, Sept. 27, Bessie Hamilton Morgan, wife of August Belmont, in the 36th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEALEY.—On Sept. 27, John W. Healey.
Funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, 50th St. and 5th Av., on Thursday, 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—At Ithaca, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1898, Henry W. Johnson, aged 73 years.

LUDLAM.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 27, Sarah Helen Carhart, wife of the late James M. Ludlam, in the 75th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at 1:30, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 30. Interment at convenience of family.

MATHEWS.—On Monday, Sept. 26, 1898, at the home of her niece, Mrs. Samuel C. Kipp, Jr., 30 Highland Av., Sing Sing, N. Y., Emily, daughter of the late Oliver and Mary Field Mathews.
Funeral private, at the above residence, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 2:30 P. M. Members of the family are invited. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 1:10 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

RIGNEY.—On Sunday, Sept. 25, Rev. James Clinton Rigney, son of the late John and Elizabeth Rigney, and brother of the late Rev. P. S. Rigney, at the rectory of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham.
Office of the dead will take place Thursday, Sept. 29, at 9:30, and mass at 10:30 A. M., at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham. Relatives, clergy, and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

SAXTON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1898, in Boston, Samuel Wright Saxton of this city.

TRASK.—On Monday, Sept. 26, at the residence of her son-in-law Horace J. Morse, Sarah W. Davis, widow of Lewis Trask, of Hartford, Conn., in the 85th year of her age.
Prayers at 8:20 St. Mark's Av., Wednesday, at 8 P. M. Funeral at Hartford on Thursday.

VANDERPOEL.—At his residence, 114 East 16th St., New York City, on Sept. 26, 1898, A. Ernest Vanderpoel, son of the late Judge Aaron Vanderpoel and Ellen McBride.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

WEHLE.—On Sunday evening, Eleonora, widow of the late Gottlieb Wehle, in the 94th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 59 West 83d St., on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42d St.

SAVED PICTURES TO RUIN THEM.

Woman's Efforts at Fire in West Thirty-fifth Street Go for Naught.

Fire wrecked the apartment of Mrs. Lena Kelse, on the fourth floor of the building at 175 West Thirty-fifth Street, last night while Mrs. Kelse was at the theatre and her servant was in charge. The origin of the fire is unknown. The apartment below, which is occupied by Bertram Bennett, was damaged to the extent of $300. Mrs. Kelse's loss is about $1,500. The building, which is owned by Charles Otterman, sustained a loss aggregating $1,000. The amount of insurance could not be learned.

While the fire was in progress a stout woman, weighing over 200 pounds, rushed down the stairs carrying four oil paintings, which she begged the crowd to save. Crossing the street she entered a drug store, and, calling for a stimulant, fainted. As she fell her arm went through the canvases, completely wrecking them.

Mrs. Morrison, the janitress, who lives in the basement, succeeded with difficulty in getting her six children out of the building with the aid of the police. During the fire some one on the fifth floor threw an onyx clock to the street, but no one was injured.

Couldn't Swear Without a Chicken.

Several small boys stood in front of the laundry of Sam Wah, at 105 West Tenth Street, last night, and one of them threw a brick through the window. As they ran away one of them, Michael Haggerty, fifteen years old, of 7 Gay Street, was caught by a policeman, who took him with the Chinaman to the Charles Street Police Station. The Sergeant asked Sam Wah if he could swear that was the boy who threw the brick. The Chinaman said he could, if the Sergeant would give him a chicken to swear by, so that the oath would be binding. There were no chickens in the station, and the boy was discharged.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 27.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ARKIN, Mattie, 104 Monroe St.	1	25
ADAMS, John, 245 Monroe St.	45	25
ADER, Minnie, 55 Forsyth St.	1	27
BENTLEY, Susan, 177 W. 4th St.	63	26
BODEN, James A., 445 W. 52d St.	34	25
BECK, Sarah J., 330 E. 86th St.	49	26
BOURDY, Catherine A., 172 2d St.	52	25
BENDIG, Franciska, Baptist House	80	26
BRANN, Elizabeth, 381 1st Av.	64	26
BUCKLEY, Ellen, Manhattan State Hospital	66	24
CLARE, Josephine, Seton Hospital	27	24
DENEIFFS, Edward, 727 3d Av.	65	26
DE JOSEPH, Maria, 43 Sullivan St.	48	26
DIBBLEE, Louisa, 67 8th Av.	28	25
DREHER, W., Ryer Av and 184th St.	1	24
DONNELL, May, 551 Broome St.	29	27
DAVIS, Morris, 1,686 Madison Av.	76	26
FLYNN, Fanny, 229 Christopher St.	34	25
FISCHER, Dana, 1,632 East End Av.	48	25
FOGARTY, Edward, 61 E. 133d St.	61	26
FALLON, James L., 265 W. 129th St.	21	26
GORMAN, Barclay, 313 E. 26th St.	15	25
GLYNN, Thomas, 305 Avenue C	1	26
GARBARINI, Pasquina, 16 Franklin	55	26
GENSLER, Rosa, 348 E. 118th St.	79	25
GALANDRY, John, 4 Roosevelt St.	28	26
GRANGER, Samuel, 66 Grove St.	63	24
HART, Marvin A., 26 Madison St.	3	27
HARNEY, James E., 151 W. 63d St.	44	24
ILLOFAKI, Ignatz, 237 E. 85th St.	70	26
ISAACS, Isaac, 1,350 5th Av.	74	26
KOEMER, Louisa, 1,483 2d Av.	50	26
KICK, Ellen, 825 10th Av.	1	25
KUEHNE, Franz, 211 Avenue C	44	25
KOERNER, Frederick, 1,613 Park Av.	65	26
KLAUBER, Resi, 2,129 Madison Av.	16	26
KELLY, Katherine, 559 Greenwich Av.	32	26
KELLY, James, 634 E. 14th St.	21	26
LEPPERT, B., Metropolitan Hospital	45	26
LEVY, Sophia B., 615 Hudson St.	71	24
LAMB, William, 184 Norfolk St.	2	24
LUBILSKY, Isaac, 77 Monroe St.	55	24
LUCIANO, Pasqualino, 547 E. 149th	1	25
LOVE, Elizabeth A., Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge	74	24
MASATT, Patrick, 152 W. 63d St.	61	25
MANDELBERG, N., 236 Delancey St.	1	25
MURRAY, Daniel, 64 Oliver St.	5	25
MULLER, Jeremiah, 811 2d Av.	62	26
MOLLOY, John, 304 E. 28th St.	1	26
MORAN, Patrick, 20 Bowery	34	26
MIDDLEMAN, S., 132 Goerck St.	18	26
MEYER, Meistrow, 511 E. 85th St.	46	26
McCAH, John, 204 E. 37th St.	35	26
McCANN, Rose, 247 E. 28th St.	57	26
OSBORNE, Selma, 8 Morningside Park	28	25
O'KEEFE, Ellen, 242 E. 87th St.	1	26
PRATT, Ellen M., Springfield, Mass.	59	26
PEENEY, Loretta, 518 E. 14th St.	1	26
PORTZNER, Christina, Almshouse Hospital	72	24
PHILLIPS, Mashe, 40 Eldridge St.	1	27
POPHAM, George, 184 E. 17th St.	68	27
REYNOLDS, Ellen, 378 E. 15th St.	50	25
ROPPELL, John, 420 E. 10th St.	40	24
RUPPELL, Isabella, 97 E. 116th St.	75	25
SIMPSON, William, 340 Bowery	66	25
SELPH, Euphemia M., 148 W. 98th	27	26
SWEENY, Michael J., 45 Rutgers St.	45	24
SCHMIDT, Frederika, 251 E. 57th St.	64	26
SULLIVAN, Mary, 516 E. 18th St.	18	26
STEVENS, Joseph, 9 Duane St.	21	25
SCANLON, James, 440 Greenwich St.	1	26
SCHWORER, Louis, 206 Avenue A	65	25
SAXE, Marcus M., 178 E. 78th St.	50	25
SHARP, Emma, 153 W. 24th St.	60	26
TOWER, Annie E., 52 Greenwich Av.	66	26
TOGGART, Julia, 409 E. 18th St.	55	25
TRACY, Catherine, 13 Stanton St.	60	25
THOMPSON, Fanny, 356 St. Ann's Av.	22	24
VOGEL, Emma, 314 W. 138th St.	76	27
VAN STIEGER, Rudolph, 425 E. 9th	33	26
VANDERPOEL, Aaron E., 114 E. 16th	52	27
WILSON, Peter M., 144 W. 22d St.	73	26
WARD, Biele, 316 W. 32d St.	41	26
WOEHRLE, George G., 581 W. 145th	81	24
WALLACE, Catherine, 324 E. 90th St.	50	26
WEHLE, Eleanor, 59 W. 83d St.	94	25
WARREN, William J., 512 E. 18th St.	61	24
WILLIS, Susan, 469 W. 30th St.	50	25
WILLIAMS, F., 17 W. 138th St.	44	26
ZIELAZINSKI, Sophie, 103 Allen St.	30	24
Brooklyn.		
ABBATE, Carmmo, 478 President St.	6	26
BENNETT, S., 260 Lorimer St.	38	25
BROCK, John, Clarkson St.	68	24
CALLAHAN, Julia, Butler St. and Rogers Av.	53	24
CONNOR, John, St. Peter's Hosp.	24	26
CAREY, Agnes, 240 York St.	1	25
CAMPBELL, Ann, 891 De Kalb Av.	68	26
DAILY, Mary, Kings County Almshouse	74	25
FRANKS, Lizzie, 111 Prince St.	44	25
FOX, Catharine, 1,217 St. Mark's Av.	46	24
FRIEDMAN, Annie, 60 Dumont Av.	35	26
FEENEY, John, 638 Grand Av.	26	25
GIGES, Charles, 148 22d St.	1	26
GORE, Elizabeth, 24 Orange St.	49	24
GILL, Edward, 88 Degraw St.	39	25
GIHRSON, Annie, St. Malachy's Home	2	26
GRITLIN, J. East New York and Rockaway Avs.	7	26
GIBSON, W., Prospect Place and Saratoga Av.	45	24
HANSEN, Hans, 317 Furman St.	28	26
HALLER, Hilda, Ashford St. and Atlantic Av.	1	26
JACOBSON, A., 627 Warren St.	53	26
JOHNSON, J., 505 Grand Av.	40	25
KING, James, 270 Frost St.	46	24
LAWLER, Sophia, 1,163 Broadway	34	25
LARSON, Olga, 92 57th St.	1	26
MEYER, Anna, 192 Noll St.	1	26
MATTHEWS, J., 1,814 Atlantic Av.	56	26
MACK, Francis, 119 Prospect Place	44	26
MARTINO, Joe, 1,383 3d Av.	1	26
McKENNA, Lillian, 946 Gates Av.	1	24
McCURDY, James, 112 Huron St.	21	26
NELSON, Harold, 232 4th Av.	2	26
O'NEIL, J., 111 Washington St.	29	26
PETERSON, John, 175 27th St.	57	25
PRINCE, Mary, 72 Downing St.	67	26
PITTS, Mary, 93 Myrtle Av.	66	24
PUSKIN, Joseph, 53 N. 6th St.	1	26
POLITANO, Rosa, 1,942 Fulton St.	47	25
PLATO, Edward, 211 Myrtle Av.	19	27
QUINN, Mary, 174 Carlton Av.	57	25
RHATIGAN, J., 109 N. Elliott Place	25	24
ROTHLISBERG, Emilie, 1,267 Madison	37	25
RANDOLPH, Mildred, 1,657 Atlantic Av.	1	25
STETZER, Martha, 101 Middleton St.	1	26
STOLAR, Annie, 108 Belmont Av.	6	27
STYNAS, John, 21 Tiffany Place	54	25
SHANNON, James, 1,436 Gates Av.	5	25
SANDFORD, Ellen, 84 Rodney St.	79	25
STELLER, Elsie, 62 Alabama Av.	1	26
TOZIER, Mary, 314 Lexington Av.	59	26
WEBB, Edna, Avenue G and E. 95th	1	25
WILSON, Ozier, 254 Steuben St.	72	25
WOLINSKI, Roman, 66 N. 7th St.	2	26

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Spanish Literature.

By JAMES FITZ MAURICE-KELLY, Member of the Spanish Academy. A new volume in The Literatures of the World Series, edited by Edmund Gosse. Uniform with "Italian Literature," "Ancient Greek Literature," "French Literature," and "Modern English Literature." 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

The undersigned have been requested by holders of a large amount of stock and also by creditors of the above-named Company, to act as a Committee to undertake the reorganization of its properties and to effect a proper adjustment of its financial affairs. In order to secure concert of action among the stockholders an agreement has been deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, under the terms and conditions of which holders of stock are requested to deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York their certificates, indorsed in blank, on or before October 1, 1898.

Trust Company negotiable receipts will be issued for stock deposited.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or from any member of the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds OF THE Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

The undersigned, under an agreement with the Company, have undertaken the refunding of the above bonds into 4½ per cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company. Upon the completion of Refunding, the 4½ and 4 per cent. First Consolidated Bonds BECOME THE FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1,620 MILES.

A statement setting forth the position of the Company and containing the terms upon which the conversion can be effected has been issued and can be had upon application to the undersigned.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 and 29 Pine Street. **Speyer & Co.,** 30 Broad Street.
New York, September 1st, 1898.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mtge. 7% Bonds.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company its First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1933, reserved to retire a like amount of Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, falling due October 1st, 1898, offer to exchange these bonds for Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds upon terms which will be furnished on application at our office.

BY THE REDEMPTION OF THE CLEVELAND, TUSCARAWAS VALLEY & WHEELING FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS BECOME AN ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE UPON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILWAY COMPANY. The entire authorized issue of these bonds will then be outstanding, constituting a yearly fixed charge of $250,000. The net earnings of the property for the past year were approximately $438,000.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
33 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Under the lead of Tobacco Trust the stock market throughout was weak yesterday, many issues, notably the industrial shares, declining substantially. The professional contingent was at all times aggressively bearish, and in some quarters the traders succeeded in dislodging recently bought stock. Chiefly, however, yesterday's selling was for the short account. The market was not as well supported as heretofore, some protecting orders which have been factors in the recent firmness being lowered a point or two.

⁂

Several of the day's news developments favored the bear party and furnished new grounds for their sales. There were further hints of the possibility of international complications over Chinese affairs. Atchison's report for the month of August was none too good, and reports of increases in the number of yellow fever cases in the South gave the bears new opportunities for professing apprehension. But chiefly yesterday's general weakness came from sympathy with the sharp breaks in Tobacco Trust.

⁂

In many conservative Wall Street quarters—quarters where logic reigns and consideration is given real, influential conditions—much attention is being paid just now to the heavy export demand for wheat and the consequent demand in wheat prices. And much stock market bullishness is evolved from such considerations. Authorities have all along pointed out that although the foreign demand for American cereals has been delayed because of Europe's idea that her own stocks are large enough to supply all needs, there must ultimately come a heavy demand for our grains from abroad. It is this demand that is now showing, and that has brought about the substantial advances in the market price of wheat. And what is most important is the fact that this foreign buying is increasing steadily despite the higher prices now prevailing. The far-reaching importance of higher grain values can be readily seen. Its immediate effects will be an increased supply of sterling exchange, increased traffics for American railroads, and increased prosperity for American farmers.

⁂

Money rates were not influential in yesterday's stock market. Call money ruled all day at 3½ and 4 per cent., large amounts being offered at those figures. In banking circles there are reassertions of confidence in the abatement of the money scare.

⁂

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112; $500 do., at 112½; $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝; $42,500 threes, when issued, at 105¼@105⅜@105¼, and $300 do., small, at 104⅝.

⁂

In State bonds, $1,000 Tennessee settlement threes at 92⅝.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Delaware & Hudson..	½	P., C., C. & St. L...	⅝
D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Met. Street Ry....	¾	Standard R. & T....	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Long Island	6
Am. Malting Co.....	⅝	Louisville & Nash....	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	2	Manhattan Con.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs....	2⅞	Minnesota Iron	1
Am. Tobacco	5⅞	Minn. Iron, t. r.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire....	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅞
B. & O., 2d in. pd.	1	N. J. Central	½
B. & O. pf., w. i. ..	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Brooklyn Rapid Tr..	1⅜	N. Y., Chi., & St. L.	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	⅝	N. Y., L. & W.......	1
Chi. & East. Illinois.	1	Northern Pacific	1¼
Chi., M. & St. Paul.	⅞	Northern Pacific pf...	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	⅝	Ore. R. R. & N. pf..	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...	1½	Pacific Coast	⅞
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	½	Penn. R. R.	½
C., L. & Wheel. pf...	⅝	People's Gas, Chi...	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L....	¾	Reading 1st pf......	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	St. Louis & S. F. ...	½
Col. Midland pf......	1	St. L. & S. F. pf....	1
Consolidated Gas ...	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Consolidated Ice ...	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf......	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf....	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf..........	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	⅞
Evans. & T. H. pf....	2½	Union Pacific	½
General Electric, new.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.....	⅝
Great Northern pf....	1	U. S. Leather pf.....	1
Hawaiian Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber	2
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf.....	1
Illinois Steel	2½	Wabash pf.	¾
Inter. Paper Co.	1⅝	Western Union Tel...	½
Inter. Paper Co. pf..	2	W. & L. E. pf., 3d asst. paid	½
Keok. & Des M. pf...	1		
Lake Erie & W. pf...	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st.	1	Northern Pac. 1st 6s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Ore. Short Line con..	1	Rio Grande W. 1st..	1
Peo. & East. inc....	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s...	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 3@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $148,916,466; balance, $6,851,898; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $688,208.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days, and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅛ for demand, $4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾@5.23⅞ less 1-16c for long, and 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅝, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—10@15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 68. Declined—St. Paul, ⅝, to 112⅝; New York Central, ⅝, to 120; Illinois Central, ½, to 114⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 57⅛; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37; Atchison, ⅛, to 13¼; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅛, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 78¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 88¾, Pennsylvania at 60⅛, and Reading at 9⅛. British consols advanced 1-16, to 109 13-16, for money, and were unchanged at 109 13-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 52½c, and exchange on London was 25f 30c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 7,000,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 880,000 marks; "other" securities increased 64,740,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 33,360,000 marks.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $6,955,258, against $9,474,939 in the preceding week and $9,409,755 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $337,179,177, against $297,764,784 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE BUYING OF METROPOLITAN.

Metropolitan Street Railway was notably firm yesterday, selling up above 158 in the face of the general weakness and closing with a net gain of nearly one point. The buying of the stock came chiefly from Philadelphia houses, and there were vague hints of pending developments in the company's affairs which, in the opinion of the Philadelphia interests in the property, will greatly benefit it. Predictions of largely increased earnings through the opening of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue electric lines also figured in the gossip on the stock.

THE TOBACCO LIQUIDATION.

In yesterday's market Tobacco Trust shares continued conspicuous, the transactions in them far surpassing those in any other stock. Again what seemed to be inside selling predominated.

Many stories, some of them sensational, were in circulation to account for the new activity and weakness in the stock, but few of the current representations were entitled to much consideration, being evidently made to order in furtherance of speculative interests on the Stock Exchange. In important quarters little credence was given to the theory that the stock could suffer such a severe break except in reflection of the heavy liquidation by inside interests.

It is said that at a meeting held in Wall Street toward the end of last week the conclusion was reached that a large additional issue of American Tobacco shares should be made to provide funds wherewith to acquire certain independent and competitive plants whose owners insisted upon payments in cash. Knowledge of this official programme is believed to have hurried important insiders into free sales of the stock, so as to have the advantage of a good market in advance of the issuance and public sale of new shares.

At the opening of yesterday's market, much excitement ruled on the Stock Exchange among brokers trading in Tobacco Trust, the first prices of the day ranging from 138 to 136. Both figures were made in the same crowd at the same time, so much exercised did some interested parties seem to be over getting a quick market. Weakness developed, and within a little while after the opening the quotation was down to about 132. Later something of a rally came, and trades were made between 135 and 136, but the closing was heavy, with sales openly made by the same brokers who have been most conspicuous as sellers from the time the break started.

The profits which Mr. Keene has taken on his Tobacco Trust stock are estimated in the Street at beyond $250,000, and Mr. Keene is not a protestant against the conservative doctrine that taking a profit never hurts.

ATCHISON IN AUGUST.

Atchison's report for the month of August, which was made public yesterday, was considered disappointing in Wall Street. Income from operation decreased $437,230—the result of a decrease in gross earnings of $210,473 and an increase in operating expenses of $228,246, from which is deducted about $1,500 decrease in taxes and rentals. Speaking of the system's exhibit for August, Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors, said yesterday:

"The decrease in gross earnings is due to the holding back by the farmers of wheat, and the increase in our operating expenses because of betterments. Last year in August we did a heavy business. Our increase over the previous year was $556,000. Wheat then was moving freely in Kansas and Oklahoma. This year's decrease is, I think, attributable chiefly to the fact that wheat is not moving. Our other business this year is, in general, as good as in 1897 at date.

"In regard to betterments, work has been pushed to complete the improvements on the road before snow flies. This work has been largely in rail laying, but there has been a good deal of bridge work done all over the system. Rails have been laid principally in Missouri and New Mexico. There has also been a great deal of work done on the Santa Fé Pacific. This has been briskly carried out, and is, I am happy to say, nearly completed. I see no reason whatever to believe that the net results of the year will be below those of 1897; on the contrary, I am convinced that, on the whole, there will be a better showing."

The Atchison being a grain-carrying road, the present attitude of agriculturists in stacking wheat, awaiting higher prices, operates against its earnings. Nearly a hundred flour mills in Kansas are now idle from the refusal of the farmers to sell their grain on a sixty-cent Chicago basis. But with the price evened up, the Atchison and its competitors, Rock Island and the Missouri and Union Pacifics, will have as much business as they can handle. Atchison last year hauled 24,000,000 bushels of wheat, 18,000,000 bushels of corn, 5,000,000 bushels of miscellaneous cereals, and nearly 157,000 tons of flour.

Atchison's detailed August report was as follows:

August.	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings....	$3,004,107.31	$3,214,581.21	*$210,473.90
Operating expenses....	2,521,546.72	2,293,300.42	†228,246.30
Net earnings	482,560.59	921,280.79	*438,720.20
Taxes and rentals..	143,933.22	145,422.91	*1,489.69
Income from operation	338,627.37	775,857.88	*437,230.51
Average operated mileage....	6,983.87	6,934.96	†48.91

*Decease. †Increase.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR GRAIN.

Discussing the grain trade situation yesterday Mr. James Van Raalte, head of the grain department of the Stock Exchange House of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Contrary to all expectations, the market for wheat has made a decided advance. This has occurred in the face of a very large crop in the United States and good crops in other parts of the world. The chief reason for the advance is that the American farmers are not selling to any large extent. They are thoroughly posted on the situation, and middlemen cannot now get their grain as formerly they did. For want of cash wheat seventy mills in the State of Kansas alone have shut up lately. Farmers have now paid off their mortgages, and they are in a condition to hold their produce until given a price which will be to their satisfaction. This is what makes them unwilling to sell.

"While this is the state of affairs in this country, there is a depletion of stocks in the grain warehouses of Europe. Yet the foreigners have been holding off their purchases in the hope that Russia will come to their aid by entering into competition with America. Up to the present they have not been afforded any such relief. Purchases have practically been made from hand to mouth—for immediate needs only. Considering that foreigners are not making purchases far ahead, it must be said that the demand is keeping up very well. But they will have to make American wheat purchases in the end, so that they are hoping against hope.

"The price of September wheat in New York (it is now on a cash basis) has advanced from 66 cents a bushel to 78¼ cents in the past week. Freights have advanced about 4 cents a bushel, and premiums on cash wheat have risen 4 cents. This makes a rise of about 20 cents in all on wheat sold, cost, insurance, and freight, on the other side. And in spite of all this the foreign buyers are just as eager to bid for cash grain to-day as they were four weeks ago; in fact they are bidding for larger quantities of it. And they must place their orders for grain here in the long run and at ruling prices. These, with the present prosperous condition of American farmers, are more likely to show advances than when orders for future delivery begin to appear extensively."

NORTHERN PACIFIC GAINS.

Northern Pacific's report for the month of August was highly encouraging, and led to new bullish enthusiasm among friends of the property. The increase in gross earnings for the month was $352,000, and practically all of this increase was net, operating expenses increasing only $1,300. The total net income for the month was over $917,000, an increase of $217,000. The detailed report is as follows:

August.	1897.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earn...	$1,828,560.18	$2,180,575.40	$352,015.22
Operating ex.	1,014,505.86	1,015,842.02	1,336.16
Net earn.	$814,054.32	$1,164,733.38	$350,679.06
Op'g charges, taxes, rental and imp'm'ts	116,741.12	255,197.50	138,456.38
Net oper'g income.	$697,313.20	$909,535.88	$212,222.68
Miscellaneous income, not including land sales..	2,800.25	8,120.81	5,320.56
Total net income..	$700,113.45	$917,656.69	$217,543.24

SUGAR TRUST WEAKNESS.

Sugar Trust suffered with the rest of the market yesterday, being next to Tobacco Trust, the most active and the weakest stock on the list. After selling close to 122, Sugar broke down below 118, and closed with a net decline of about 3 points. The early buying of the stock was by the same interests who were conspicuous purchasers yesterday, and who were generally believed to be covering short contracts. But after the first hour these buyers turned sellers, and it was the stock which they threw on the market that broke the price. Many people were inclined to believe that the sales were made for the purpose of establishing a lower level at which covering purchases could be made more profitably.

After Sugar Trust started down, the room traders, who are already heavily short of the stock, became clamorously bearish again and sold stocks to average. The pressure was kept on the stock until the close, which was at nearly the lowest figure.

A CHICAGO VIEW.

President Alfred L. Baker of the Chicago Stock Exchange, who has recently spent much time in Wall Street, is quoted by The Chicago Evening Post regarding stock market sentiment and the outlook for prices:

"A pretty careful canvass of the leading brokerage houses in the East revealed the fact that sentiment at the moment is a good deal mixed. There are few pronounced bears to be found among the prominent operators, but at the same time there are quite a number of close observers of the situation who are inclined to think the market has not quite reached the bottom, and that some further slight sagging of prices may be looked for. Others were rather confident that judicious purchases made around present prices would show a good profit within a reasonable length of time. The large traders seemed to be evenly divided between these two opinions.

"Personally I am inclined to side with the former. I do not believe there is going to be any break in the market, but political considerations, both domestic and international, are beginning to creep into the situation, and the uncertainty in regard to the questions involved in the controversy is likely to keep the market in a nervous condition for the next few weeks.

"On the other hand, business conditions certainly continue favorable. Railroad earnings, particularly those of the Western lines, are surprisingly good, and the Clearing House returns indicate the transaction of a very satisfactory volume of business, considering the season of the year. But the improvement that has so far been scored has to a large extent been anticipated in the advance of stock values. The market went ahead of the actual improvement of business, great as that has been, and will now have to wait until general conditions catch up with it.

"The public up to a short time ago was a big factor in the stock market, and most of the leading houses now are carrying big lines for their customers. But the bulk of this stock still shows good profits, and in my opinion there is not much danger of its being dislodged by bear methods. The market gives every evidence of a large professional short interest, but the average outside trader is showing little disposition to sell at present."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Surplus of $509,057 shown by Wisconsin Central lines for the year ended June 30, against a deficit of $98,611 in the previous twelve months.

Decrease of $10,222 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for August, making a decrease of $14,006 since July 1.

Deficits of $13,618 and $368 shown respectively by Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis and Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham for July.

Decrease of $2,519,681 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $2,454,497, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $19,826 in Chesapeake and Ohio's net earnings for August, making an increase of $21,607 since July 1.

Anticipation of Oct. 1 interest by the Northwestern and Omaha Railroads.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in September showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern...	$7,751
Chicago & Eastern Illinois..	8,600
Chicago & West Michigan..	17,609
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling..	1,534
Detroit, Grand R. & West..	9,192
Fort Worth & Rio Grande..	3,067
Ohio River	1,124
Rio Grande Southern.......	3,326
St. Louis Southwestern.....	14,200
Southern Railway	59,931
West Chicago Street	3,282
Total increase, 11 roads..........	$129,616
Increase previously reported........	391,606
Total increase, 35 roads........	$521,222

⁂

Decrease:	
St. Joseph & Grand Island..	$1,196
Decrease previously reported.	53,238
Total decrease, 9 roads............	$54,434
Net increase	$466,788

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue........	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.........	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d............	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.........	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.......	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued..	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued.....	59	60½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s..	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s...........	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock....	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con......	112½	114
Central Park, N. & E. River....	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s..	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock..........	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.........	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad.........	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av..	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	98	101
Kings County Elevated..........	5	5¾
Kings County inc...............	9¼	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)..	105	106
New Orleans Traction common.....	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf........	7½	10
Ninth Avenue Railroad..........	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st....	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s....	109	110
Second Avenue consols..........	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	113	114
Union Railway stock............	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.......	14½	15½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf....	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock............	93½	95
Hoboken Ferry 5s..............	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s..........	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s..............	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock......	70	72
Union Ferry	36½	37½
Union Ferry bonds..............	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock..........	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.........	89	90½
Indianapolis Gas stock........	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds........	104½	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s..	51	57½
Lafayette Gas Company stock....	52	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	32	38
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s..	52	55
Ohio & Indiana stock..........	54	56
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.........	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common..............	27½	28½
Amsterdam preferred...........	68	69
Amsterdam 5s, with interest....	100	100¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock........	21	22½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96¼	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed...	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J..	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J......	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock........	80	83
Mutual of New York............	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock.....	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock......	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s.........	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)..............	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s...........	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock............	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds............	78	82
Standard Gas, New York........	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pref...	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st....	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock............	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds..	87	90
Western Gas	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest.	102	104

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note............	39	40
American Typefounders'........	50	53
Barney & Smith common.........	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock........	70	74
Federal Steel	28	28¼
Federal Steel pf..............	69	69¼
Glucose common................	56½	57¼
Glucose pf....................	106	107¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin...........	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf........	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf..	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds......	87½	89¼
Lorillard Company pf..........	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car........	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds..	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new......	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal.............	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf............	40	50
Standard Distilling...........	22¼	23¼
Standard Distilling pf........	69½	70½
Standard Oil Trust............	414	415
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf..........	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.......	100¼	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf........	88	92
Wagner Car Company............	165	166

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds....	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company......	10	15
Central & South American Tel....	109	110
Commercial Cable stock.........	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid....	1	1¾
Electric Vehicle common........	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf............	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock....	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s..............	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer.............	23	24

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 28 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .85, 500 Comstock at .04, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .80, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 200 Mexican at .25, 1,200 Pharmacist at .08, 200 Portland at 1.50 seller 10, 300 Potosi at .22, 200 Sierra Nevada at .90, 100 Standard at 1.65.

On the Mining Exchange 1,000 shares of American Flag sold at .06¼, 5,000 Alamo at .03⅝@.03⅜, 800 Anchoria at .83@.84@.83½, 2,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09½@.09¾@.09⅝, 1,000 Copper Rock at .001⅛, 500 Elkton at 1.22, 2,500 Garfield Consolidated at .13@.12⅞@.12⅞, 2,000 Jefferson at .07½@.07¼@.07⅝, 3,000 Justine at .02⅛, 1,200 Lillie at 1.06@1.07@1.06½, 3,000 Mollie Gibson at .21@.21½@.21, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .20@.20½@.19@.20, 4,000 Pilgrim at .004, 9,100 Rocky Mountain at .11½@.15¼ buyer, 30@13⅝ buyer 10, 17,000 Sentinel at .003⅜@.003⅛, and 500 Work at .09½@.10.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.60
Alta	.06	Kingston & Pem. I.	.16
Belcher	.16	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher.....	.28	Leadville	.07
Breece	1.00	Little Chief	.19
Brunswick	.08	Mexican	.21
Chollar	.18	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.14
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.08	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.70	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.16	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.30	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise M. Co...	.38	Standard Con.	1.65
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.21	Utah	.07
Hale & Norcross....	.20	Yellow Jacket	.20
Horn Silver	1.30		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.75
Adams Consol.	.05	Plymouth	.12
Belcher	.12	Phoenix G. M. Co...	.11
Best & Belcher	.29	Potosi	.12
Breece	.80	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick	.09	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Caledonia, B. H. ..	.50	Savage	.10
Chollar	.15	Sierra Nevada	.82
Crown Point	.14	Standard	1.65
Chrysolite	.15	Small Hopes	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.70	Union Con.	.20
Comst. T. Co. stock.	.03	Utah	.07
Comst. T. Co. bonds.	.08	Victor	1.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip.	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.35	Argentum Juanita ..	.22
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Gould & Curry	.20	Anaconda	.60
Hale & Norcross....	.75	Cripple Creek Con..	.09
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.06
Horn Silver	1.25	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.60	Golden Fleece	.27
Kingston & Pem. ...	.15	Isabella	.24
La Crosse	.15	Mollie Gibson	.20
Leadville Con.	.08	Mount Rosa	.17
Little Chief	.21	Pharmacist	.07
Mexican	.20	Portland	1.40
Moulton	.20	Specimen	.03
Ontario	3.50	Union	.17
Ophir	.50	Work	.08

MINING EXCHANGE.

Am. Flag	.05	Gold Coin	.75
Gold Magnet	.002	Garfield Con.	.12½
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.32
Miami	.42	Isabella	.25
Pilgrim	.003	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.12	Justine	.02½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	1.05
Alamo	.03½	Mollie Gibson	.21
Anaconda	.63	Mount Rosa	.19¼
Anchoria	.83	Old Gold	.004
Cripple Creek Con..	.09¼	Sentinel	.003
Cannon Ball	.005	Union	.19½
Copper Rock	.001	Waldorf	.05
Elkton	1.21	Work	.09½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Local stocks were weak to-day. There was no discrimination. Everything went the same way. Choctaw preferred, which will get a 2½ per cent. dividend in another month, fell below 40; toward the end the decline was recovered. The selling of Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Light and Power was better than the buying; over 3,000 shares were unloaded between 19⅞ and 19¼. Over 4,000 shares of Union Traction changed hands, and the stock seemed pegged at 19¼. Over 2,000 shares of Marsden were sold between 5¼ and 5⅝. United Traction of Pittsburg fell below 17. Cambria Iron declined in the early trading from 56½ to 55¼, but later crossed 56 again, and Pennsylvania Steel, after touching 18, sold at 19. Heaviness was shown also by the Storage Batteries.

The close was irregular at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	21½
Northern Pacific common t. c.	39⅞	40
Northern Pacific pf.	75⅜	76
Pennsylvania	58	58⅛
Reading t. c.	8⅞	9 15-16
St. Paul	106⅝	106⅞
Western New York & Penn......	3⅝	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	156½	157½
Philadelphia Traction		90⅛
Union Traction	19¼	19⅜
Baltimore Cons.	23	23½
Electric Storage	37	37½
Electric Storage pf.	44	44½
United Gas Imp.	121½	122
Welsbach Light	51	51½
New Jersey Traction	51	52
Marsden	5½	5⅝
Choctaw	23½	24
Choctaw pf.	39⅞	40¼
Pennsylvania Manuf'g 5s, pf. ...	18½	19⅛
Reading G. 4s	82½	83
Equitable Gas 5s	106½	107
Philadelphia Elect. 5s, t. c. ...	100⅝	101
Electric & P. 4s	91	91½
Cons. T., Pitts.	20⅛	20⅞
Cons. T., Pitts. pf.	56⅛	56½
Cambria Iron	56½	—

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Biscuit common broke to-day from 33 to 32⅝, closing at 32⅞. The preferred was steady, at 95⅝, seller 3. There was very little done outside of this stock. Metropolitan 5s, receipts, sold heavily at 90. South Side Elevated was firm at 77. West Chicago closed at 98½, which was ½ point lower than the opening. Match was steady at 140.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	31
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59¾
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	139
National Biscuit common	32¾
National Biscuit pf.	95½
American Steel & Wire Co.	29¼
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	65½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	27
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	6
Milwaukee Brew. & Malt. Co. pf. ..	31½
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	24
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	49½
North Chicago Street R. R.	219½
West Chicago Street R. R.	98
South Side Elev. R. R.	77½
Lake Street Elevated	13½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The trading during the early dealings was extremely light, but late in the day a fresh activity, accompanied by more or less weakness, was developed. The selling of Atchison, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Rubber common was of good proportions. Boston and Albany receded slightly from its high point of yesterday, but there was still a considerable business doing in it at from 258 to 260. The most of the buying comes from a prominent State Street house that in the past has financed many security issues of the New Haven Road.

A fair business was done in the copper shares, but as a whole they showed a weakening tendency. Arnold was quite active for a time, and sold up to 16½; Osceola was quoted at 56¾ to 57, Wolverine at 26¼, Arcadian at 24 to 23¾, Butte at 24⅛ and Tamarack at 173 and 172. United States Oil weakened a fraction, in the face of a two-point advance in the price of crude oil credit balances. The closing was irregular, but with prices for the most part a shade above the lowest. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 3½@5; commercial paper, 4@5½; Clearing House balances, 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany............	256	260
Boston & Lowell............	227	
Boston & Maine.............	163¼	164
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards.....		122
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	121½	123
Fitchburg pf...............	104½	105¼
Old Colony.................	191	
Oregon Short Line..........		30
West End...................	85½	86
West End pf................	106	
Wisconsin Central..........	2	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez....................	3	3½
Arnold.....................	16½	17
Atlantic...................	25½	26½
Boston & Cripple Creek.....		26
Boston & Montana...........	225	227
Butte & Boston.............	23¾	24¼
Calumet & Hecla............	580	585
Centennial.................	17	17½
Franklin...................	13	14
Osceola....................	56	56½
Pioneer, (gold)............	5½	5⅝
Quincy.....................	118	119
Santa Ysabel...............	4½	5¼
Tamarack...................	172	173
Tecumseh...................	2½	3¼
Wolverine..................		26

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone....		282
Dominion Coal..............	25	26
Dominion Coal pf...........		112½
Edison Electric Illuminating.	185	
General Electric...........	80	81
General Electric pf........	166	168
Illinois Steel.............	68	70
Lamson Cons. Store Service..	21¾	22½
New England Telephone......		140
Philadelphia Company.......	36½	37½
Pullman Palace Car.........	189	
United States Oil..........		21½
United States Rubber.......	43½	44
Westinghouse Electric......	34	34¼
Westinghouse Electric pf...	55½	57

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining.........	5	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining..	28¼	28¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Sept....	$37,653	$29,902	$33,358
From July 1.....	395,387	365,711	337,140
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
3d week Sept....	$104,800	$96,200	$84,700
From July 1.....	992,100	826,300	841,180
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
2d week Sept....	$51,044	$33,435	$35,942
From Jan. 1.....	1,336,497	1,124,051	......
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Sept....	$31,663	$30,129	$23,407
From July 1.....	343,944	264,455	289,033
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	334
3d week Sept....	$35,642	$26,450	$23,512
From Jan. 1.....	1,046,025	897,035	......
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Sept....	$12,735	$9,668	......
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Sept....	$28,540	$27,416	$24,102
From Jan. 1.....	677,789	672,386	708,594
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Sept....	$10,207	$6,881	$9,300
From July 1.....	113,935	84,501	110,492
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
3d week Sept....	$26,200	$27,396	$17,600
From July 1.....	278,237	271,944	175,500
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week Sept....	$131,300	$117,100	$106,500
From July 1.....	1,112,123	1,029,138	......
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,256	5,256	4,754
3d week Sept....	$514,713	$454,782	$399,463
From July 1.....	5,452,914	4,689,071	4,004,217
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Week Sept. 25....	83,175	79,893	......
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for August—			
Gross earnings....	244,193	217,673	212,830
Op. expenses.....	124,681	123,814	127,786
Net earnings.....	119,518	93,859	85,044
Prop. ex. to gross.	51⅛	57	60⅛
For eight months—			
Gross earnings....	1,732,378	1,587,489	1,568,734
Op. expenses.....	1,032,724	964,866	......
Net earnings.....	699,553	622,623	556,315

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY system for August—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings....	$3,004,107	$3,214,581	*$210,474
Operating ex......	2,521,547	2,293,300	†228,246
Net earnings.....	482,560	921,281	*438,720
Prop. ex. to gross	80⅞	71	†9¾
Taxes and rentals	143,983	145,423	*1,490
Balance	338,627	775,858	*437,230
For two months—			
Gross earnings....	5,771,105	5,808,812	*37,706
Net earnings.....	962,253	1,386,038	*423,785
Balance	670,984	1,104,332	*433,348

*Decrease. †Increase.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for August—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings....	66,938	58,240	49,654
Oper. ex. and taxes.	45,948	27,028	22,097
Net earnings.....	20,990	31,211	27,557
From July 1—			
Gross earnings....	116,597	108,798	91,227
Net earnings.....	41,908	55,914	46,861
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for August—			
Gross earnings....	1,038,305	1,006,409	862,259
Operating ex.....	672,239	660,169	559,075
Net earnings.....	366,066	346,240	303,184
Prop ex. to gross.	64⅞	65⅝	64⅞
From July 1—			
Gross earnings....	1,999,894	1,964,109	1,702,312
Net earnings.....	704,240	682,633	594,715
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS for July—			
Gross earnings....	342,473	380,223	379,011
Operating ex.....	237,308	254,236	257,947
Net earnings.....	105,164	115,987	121,064
Charges	115,399	112,604	114,819
Deficit	10,235	*3,383	*6,245
*Surplus.			
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for July—			
Gross earnings..	88,966	74,311	89,106
Operating ex.....	81,827	66,970	67,509
Net earnings.....	7,139	7,341	21,597
Charges	16,507	16,487	16,435
Deficit	9,368	9,146	*5,162
*Surplus.			

NORTHERN PACIFIC for August—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings....	$1,828,560	$2,180,575	$352,015
Net earnings.....	814,054	1,164,733	350,679
Total net........	700,113	917,656	217,543
For the two months ended Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings....	3,668,921	4,097,274	428,352
Net earnings.....	1,700,582	2,184,610	434,027
Total net........	1,450,042	1,746,620	296,578

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Fifth National, Third National, Philadelphia National, Hide and Leather National, Butchers and Drovers' National, Chatham National, and Second National.

FINANCIAL.

New England Loan & Trust Co.
HOLDERS OF DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE NEW ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY ARE REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16 TO 22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
900 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
12 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas. Co.
34 shs. People's Trust Co.
$3,000 Bklyn Heights R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$3,000 Bklyn City & Newtown R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,000 Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1903.
(By order of Administrators.)
$3,000 Canada Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
3 shs. Moingona Coal Co.
4 shs. Sioux City & Pacific R. R. Prefd.
11 shs. do. do. common.
$20,000 Clev., Col., Cin. & Indianapolis R. R. Consld. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$5,500 Atlanta & Charlotte R. R. Air Line 5 p. c. Inc. Bds., 1900.
$16,000 Reading Co. & Phil. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
$3,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bds., 1987.
$15,000 do. do. do. do.
$7,000 Coal Creek Mining & Manufg. Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$1,000 San Antonio Street R. R. 7 p. c. Bond, 1905.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
7 shs. Bay State Shoe and Leather Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
$15,000 City of Jefferson, Tex., 5 p. c. 30-yr. Consl. Skg. Fund 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1895, coupon.
$2,000 Ohio Mining and Manuf. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1925, July, 1896, coupon.
30 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co., under agreement with stockholders Standard Nat. Bank in liq.
$10,000 Lima Northern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1945.
280 shs. Northern Pacific R. R. common, unassented.
$20,000 Tol., St. Louis and Kan. City R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., Trust Co. Certifs.
5 shs. American Press Association.
$15,000 Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1945.
$2,400 Spaulding Machine Screw Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, Reg.
$2,500 do. do. do.
$5,600 do. do. do.
50 shs. Central Fireworks Co. common.
25 shs. do. do. pref'd.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$15,000 Tacoma and Columbia River R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (hypd.)
12 shs. Albany and Susquehanna R. R. Guar.
51¾ shs. Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
8 shs. Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R., leased to Lake Shore common.
72 shs. do. do. do. do.
93 shs. do. do. do. do.
56 shs. Boston & New York Air Line common.
$5,000 Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 30-year 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1917.
1 sh. New York Law Institute.
30 shs. Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. Common.
100 shs. Tradesmen's Natl. Bank.
$4,000 Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.
18 shs. Central Fireworks Co. prefd.

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., September 20th, 1898.
The interest coupons of the General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1898, will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.
On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.
F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Sept. 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 6th, 1898. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22d, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 PER SHARE will be paid November 1st next to the shareholders of this Company's stock, registered on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th day of September, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 10th day of October next. J. F. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.
COUPONS NO. 6, DUE OCTOBER 1, 1898, from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, Sept. 23, 1898.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar Per Share,) payable on October 15th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue,
New York, Sept. 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank. Quarterly Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 23, 1898.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due October 1st, 1898, on the Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., No. 54 Wall St., New York City. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
ALBANY, N. Y., September 3d, 1898.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at Albany, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 5th of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a second supplementary contract between this Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which contract has been approved by the Directors of this Company, and provides for the readjustment of rental to be paid to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company under the contract of April 1, 1873.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 11, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 10, 1898, and will be reopened on the day following the meeting. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
New York, September 2, 1898.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 26th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 6, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 27th, 1898.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 24, 1898.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 200 PARK ROW.
New York, September 19, 1898.
The annual election for a Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Monday, Oct. 3, 1898. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 20, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,375.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,143,161.06
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,210.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		55,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		18,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		615,747.11
Other real estate and mortgages owned		26,765.43
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		404,727.93
Due from State banks and bankers		58,739.88
Internal revenue stamps		1,435.07
Checks and other cash items		48,238.26
Exchanges for Clearing House		353,701.28
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,751.55
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$803,530	
Legal-tender notes	681,501	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	200,000	1,685,031.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		6,000.00
Total		$8,629,509.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$450,000.00
Surplus fund	800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	188,649.31
National bank notes outstanding	180,000.00
Due to other National banks	939,194.57
Due to State banks and bankers	255,087.57
Dividends unpaid	492.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,669,577.50
Demand certificates of deposit	54,622.29
Certified checks	86,544.65
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,341.23
Total	$8,629,509.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September, 1898, ALBERT H. GALE, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY RANDEL,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
FRANK R. LAWRENCE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$780,062.06
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		809.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, 4 per cents		200,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, 4 per cents		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds and others		25,915.31
Stocks, securities, &c		682,559.10
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		34,528.40
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		79,035.00
Due from State banks and bankers		179,638.30
Checks and other cash items		5,104.82
Exchanges for Clearing House		166,087.29
Notes of other National banks		6,170.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		705.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$514,467.10	
Legal-tender notes	112,806.00	627,273.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$3,096,837.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		276,316.49
National bank notes outstanding		146,660.00
Due to State banks and bankers	$171,673.30	
Dividends unpaid	27.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,020,840.27	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,900.35	
Certified checks	29,420.18	
United States deposits	200,000.00	2,423,861.10
Total		$3,096,837.59

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, A. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898. THOS. W. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
S. KELLY,
FREDERICK ZITTEL,
JOHN BYRNS, } Directors.

[No. 1,261.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$909,239.89
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		8.05
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,070.00
Stocks, securities, &c		59,008.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		22,515.93
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		126,040.03
Due from State banks and bankers		3,669.96
Checks and other cash items		23,718.19
Exchanges for Clearing House		67,143.31
Notes of other National banks		187.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,872.35
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$261,458.00	
Legal-tender notes	68,496.00	329,954.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$1,699,676.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	21,216.28
National bank notes outstanding	43,820.00
Tax account	3,879.75
Due to other National banks	64,444.91
Dividends unpaid	1,148.43
Individual deposits subject to check	1,155,642.37
Demand certificates of deposit	1,857.23
Certified checks	7,607.87
Cashier's checks outstanding	59.87
Total	$1,699,676.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898. JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
A. D. BENDHEIM,
HENRY W. KENNEDY,
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, } Directors.

[No. 4,567.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HIDE & LEATHER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,378,661.89
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		16.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		380,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		161,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		57,613.89
Stocks, securities, &c		84,931.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned		20,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		405,909.92
Due from State banks and bankers		46,181.22
Checks and other cash items		14,633.36
Exchanges for Clearing House		88,028.18
Notes of other National banks		4,205.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		302.11
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$214,261	
Legal-tender notes	135,189	349,450.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		17,100.00
Total		$3,008,533.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		110,203.36
National bank notes outstanding		342,000.00
Reserved for taxes		8,000.00
Due to other National banks	$255,196.49	
Due to State banks and bankers	119,893.78	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,623,240.25	1,998,330.52
Total		$3,008,533.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September, 1898. JNO. F. ZIEFLE, Notary Public No. 16, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. L. MOFFAT,
RICHARD YOUNG,
S. P. MENDEL, } Directors.

A Logansport, Ind., Bank Insolvent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—It is stated at the Treasury Department that the State National Bank of Logansport, Ind., which went into voluntary liquidation over a year ago, has been found to be insolvent by the adverse termination of litigation in which it was involved. Joseph W. Selden, the National Bank Examiner for the district, has been appointed receiver.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 20th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,410,622.37
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		990.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		314,664.98
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		122,575.49
Due from State banks and bankers		8,607.95
Checks and other cash items		38,693.35
Exchanges for Clearing House		146,156.81
Notes of other National banks		51,722.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		216.13
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,244,187.50	
Legal-tender notes	526,497.00	1,770,684.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$7,917,174.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		121,062.98
National bank notes outstanding		15,000.00
Due to other National banks		37,408.00
Dividends unpaid		3,300.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,770,740.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	40,645.92	
Certified checks	29,016.55	6,840,403.46
Total		$7,917,174.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of September, 1898, JOS. W. TANTUM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN L. RIKER,
WM. C. BREWSTER,
DANIEL A. DAVIS, } Directors.

BOSTON BANKS.

[No. 359.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON,
at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business Sept. 20, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,631,531.46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		545.27
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		18,906.25
Stocks, securities, &c		310,890.65
Other real estate and mortgages owned		33,800.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		500,532.61
Due from State banks and bankers		116,215.02
Due from approved reserve agents		1,875,169.67
Checks and other cash items		3,255.37
Exchanges for Clearing House		607,129.56
Notes of other National banks		50,206.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		811.98
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,247,612.99	
Legal-tender notes	196,000.00	1,443,612.99
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		24,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		7,000.00
Total		$12,174,356.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		110,122.80
National bank notes outstanding		495,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,465,639.42	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,194,553.07	3,660,192.49
Dividends unpaid		547.50
Individual deposits subject to check	$5,491,555.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	60,833.10	
Accepted checks	236,104.95	5,788,494.04
Total		$12,174,356.83

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss.:
I, H. L. BURRAGE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. L. BURRAGE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1898. JOHN A. CONKEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL,
CHARLES E. SAMPSON,
MOSES WILLIAMS, } Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK

September 20th 1898.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$14,788,716.7
Due from Banks		493,037.60
Exchanges for Clearing House	$1,646,664.14	
Cash and Reserve	3,434,450.08	5,081,114.22
		$20,362,868.59

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits		1,297,897.22
Circulation		540,000.00
Individual Deposits	$12,926,072.04	
Bank Deposits	3,558,288.66	
United States Deposits	540,610.67	17,024,971.37
		$20,362,868.59

L. L. RUE, Cashier.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	170
Broadway	220	Mechs. & Traders'	100
Butchers & Drovs.'	65	Merchants'	150
Central National	160	New York	234
Chatham	290	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	206	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Continental	128	Park	300
Corn Exchange	275	Phenix	90
East River	130	Republic	155
Fourth National	170	Seaboard National	176
Garfield National	1000	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	125
Importers & Trad.	480	State of New York	105
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Leather Mfrs.'	170	Western National	130
Lincoln National	750		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.07
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.31	.32
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.27	.29
Chollar	.17	.19
Confidence	.53	.54
Con. Cal. & Va	.76	.76
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	..	.02
Crown Point	.14	.16
Gold & Curry	.22	.23
Hale & Norcross	.75	.79
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.10	.10
Kentuck Con.	.02	.03
Mexican	.21	.23
Occidental Con.	.84	..
Ophir	.57	.58
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.16	.17
Savage	.14	.13
Scorpion	.03	.04
Sierra Nevada	.82	.81
Standard	1.60	1.70
Union Con.	.24	.24
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.22	.19

Silver bars, 60⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47⅝c. Drafts, sight, 17½c; telegraph, 20c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3⅛	4	3⅜	4
Anaconda	63½	64	63⅛	65
Anchoria	80	86	82	86
Argentum	23	23¾	24	25
Battle	37	37¾	37⅛	37⅝
Columbine	16	17	16	17½
Consolidated	9⅛	9¼	9¼	9⅝
Elkton	121½	121¾	121	122
El Paso	13	13⅝	13¼	14
Golden Fleece	25	40	30	40
Gold King	89	90	85	90
Gibson	20	23	20	23
Gold Coin	145	147	145	150
Garfield	13	13⅝	12⅞	13¼
Isabella	25¼	25½	25½	25⅞
Independence	63	64	63½	65½
Jefferson	6⅝	8¼	7⅞	8⅝
Jackpot	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
Lillie	105	110	102	110
Moon Anchor	116⅞	116¼	116	116⅝
Matoa	34	34¼	34¼	35
Portland	148¼	148½	147½	150
Pharmacist	7⅛	7½	7⅝	7⅝
Rawlings	48⅞	50	50	52
Rosa	18⅞	19	19	19¼
Union	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
Work	8⅞	9	9⅛	9⅞

Mr. Morgan to Entertain Bishops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—J. Pierpont Morgan of New York has leased the Carpenter House for the month of October, and will entertain in it some of the Bishops and deputies of the Episcopal General Convention.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1898.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	118	15	Adams Express	114	115	114	115	
36	36½	4,375	American Cotton Oil	37⅝	37⅝	36	36	−1½
85	86	352	Am. Cotton Oil pf	85	85⅝	85	85	−½
31	31½	460	Am. Malting Co	32	32	31⅛	31⅛	−⅞
82½	83	245	Am. Malting Co. pf	83⅝	83⅝	82½	83	
12⅞	13	200	Am. Spirits Mfg	13	13	13	13	
35	36½	550	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	36¼	36¼	35	35	−2
118	118⅛	80,857	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	120⅜	121⅜	117⅝	118	−2½
109⅝	110	243	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	+½
96	98	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96½	96½	96½	96½	
134	134¼	142,010	American Tobacco	138	138	132½	134	−5⅜
125	130	25	American Tobacco pf	129	129	129	129	
29	29½	350	Am. Steel & Wire	30	30	29½	29½	−½
86	86½	250	Am. Steel & W. pf	86	86	86	86	−½
12¼	12⅜	290	At., T. & S. F	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	−¼
32¼	32⅜	16,395	At., T. & S. F. pf	34	34	32	32¼	−1½
35	36	100	Ann Arbor pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	+1
43	43½	1,340	B. & O., 2d in. pd	44	44	43	43	−1
70	71	200	B. & O. pf., when iss	70	70	70	70	−1
3	3¼	400	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
59¼	59½	15,750	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	60½	60½	59	59½	−1½
8⅛	8⅝	200	Bruns. City	8½	8½	8½	8½	
52½	53½	500	Canada Southern	53½	53⅛	53	53	−½
25	25½	870	Central Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	−½
22	22½	1,720	Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	−⅜
155		200	Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	
114¼	114½	14,130	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115	115¼	114¼	114⅜	−1
51½	52½	200	Chi. & Eastern Ill	53⅛	53⅛	52	52	−1
14⅜	14⅝	4,365	Chicago Great West	15⅛	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	−⅝
41	41¾	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	−⅞
29½	32	96	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	30	30	29	29	
106½	106⅝	15,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107	107¼	106⅜	106⅝	−⅞
153½	154½	270	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	154	154	154	154	
130½	130⅞	700	Chicago & Northw	130⅞	130⅞	130½	130½	
101½	101¾	10,365	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	101⅞	101⅞	101	101⅞	−⅝
8⅛	8⅞	30	Chi. Term. Trans	9	9	9	9	
34	35	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	−1¼
40½	40¾	850	C., C., C. & St. L	40⅞	40⅞	40	40	−⅞
16⅞	17½	4,135	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	17⅞	18¼	17	17	−⅞
51½	51⅞	2,700	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	51⅞	52⅛	51¼	51¼	−⅝
20	21	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	−⅝
5⅝	6⅛	60	Col. & H. C. & I	6	6	6	6	
15	16	200	Colorado Mid. pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	−1
178½	179¼	550	Consolidated Gas	180½	180½	179	179	−2
46⅜	47	425	Consolidated Ice	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜	−1⅛
106	107¼	260	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	106½	106½	+¼
54¼	55	560	Denver & R. G. pf	55	55	54¼	54¼	+1
15	16	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	16	16	16	16	+1
13⅜	13¾	110	Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
35¼	35⅛	518	Erie 1st pf	35⅛	35⅛	35	35	−1
18⅝	18⅞	500	Erie 2d pf	18⅞	18⅞	18	18	−½
67	68	200	Evans. & T. H. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	−2½
80⅝	81¼	1,303	General Electric, new	81½	81½	80	81	−⅜
48	48½	920	General Electric, old	48½	48½	48	48¼	−⅝
134½	135½	335	Great Northern pf	135	135	134	134	−1
27½	28	300	Hawaiian Sugar	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	−½
111	111½	1,205	Illinois Central	111½	111½	111	111	−½
67	68	172	Illinois Steel Co	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	−2½
52	53	720	Int. Paper	53	53	51½	52	−1½
84⅝	85½	2,637	Int. Paper pf	86½	86½	85	85	−2
33	34	20	Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	
18¼	18½	45	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19	19	19	19	
13	16	300	Keokuk & D. M. pf	15	15	15	15	−1
74	74½	282	Lake Erie & West. pf	74	74	74	74	−½
48	55	100	Long Island	48	48	48	48	−6
55	55¼	2,910	Louisville & Nashville	55½	55⅝	55	55¼	−½
95⅝	95⅞	12,570	Manhattan Con	96⅝	96⅝	95⅝	95⅝	−½
156½	157	8,485	Metropolitan St. Ry	158⅛	158½	156⅜	156⅝	−⅝
92	93	550	Minnesota Iron	92½	92½	92	92	−1
..	..	109	Minn. Iron, t. r	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	−⅜
31½	32¼	370	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	−⅛
32⅝	32⅞	2,530	Missouri Pacific	33⅛	33⅛	32½	32⅝	−⅝
28	28½	35	Mobile & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½	−½
32⅝	33	120	National Biscuit Co	33	33	33	33	
33⅝	34	300	National Lead Co	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	−¼
3¼	3½	200	National Linseed Oil	3	3	3	3	−¼
91	92	210	New Jersey Central	91½	91½	91	91	−½
99	100½	2,095	New York Air Brake	100	100½	98½	100	−2
115⅝	116	823	New York Central	115⅞	116	115⅝	115⅝	−¼
12	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	12½	12½	12½	12½	−2
123⅞	125	100	N. Y., Lack. & West	124	124	124	124	−1
14	15	135	Norfolk & West	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅝
50¼	51	150	Norfolk & West. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	
6¼	6⅝	500	North American	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
39⅞	40	32,550	Northern Pacific	41	41	39⅞	40	−1¼
75⅞	76	12,311	Northern Pacific pf	76½	76½	75½	75⅞	−1⅛
15⅝	15¼	400	Ontario & Western	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−½
54	57	50	Oregon R. & Nav	55	55	55	55	
75	76¼	100	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	75	75	75	75	−1½
45	45½	155	Pacific Coast	45½	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	−⅞
83	86	147	Pacific Coast 1st pf	84	84	84	84	
63	66	10	Pacific Coast 2d pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	
32⅝	32⅞	495	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	−½
115⅞	116½	409	Pennsylvania R. R	116½	116½	116	116	−⅞
101¼	101½	23,751	People's Gas, Chicago	102⅞	103½	101	101¼	−1⅝
42½	43½	1,800	P., C., C. & St. L	42½	43¼	42½	43	+⅝
63	66½	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	66	66¼	66	66¼	+½
171	..	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	170	170	170	170	
7½	8	200	Pitts. & West. pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
188	189	140	Pull. Pal. Car Co	188½	188½	188½	188½	+½
17⅝	18	652	Reading	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+⅜
43½	44	1,432	Reading 1st pf	43⅞	44	43½	44	−½
20⅝	21¼	122	Reading 2d pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	−⅛
7⅝	8	200	St. L. & San Fran	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½	−½
64	65	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	65	65	65	65	−1
31	32	490	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	31½	31½	30⅞	31⅛	−⅛
11	11½	210	St. Louis Southw. pf	11½	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	−½
79⅝	80	50	St. Paul & Omaha	81	81	81	81	
23½	24¼	600	Southern Pacific	23½	23½	23¼	23⅝	−⅜
8⅝	8⅝	440	Southern Railway	8½	8½	8⅛	8½	−⅛
33⅛	33⅜	1,825	Southern Railway pf	33⅝	33⅜	33¼	33⅛	+⅜
7⅛	7⅝	200	Standard R. & T	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅜
27⅝	28	510	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28½	28½	27⅝	27⅝	−¾
13⅝	13¾	150	Texas Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
165	175	10	Third Avenue	170	170	170	170	
32⅝	32⅞	13,616	Union Pacific	33¼	33⅜	32⅝	32¾	−½
65	65½	8,730	Union Pacific pf	65⅞	65⅞	64⅞	65½	−⅜
5⅝	5¾	425	U. P., D. & G., t. r	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
40	44	30	United States Express	43	43	43	43	
6¼	6¾	200	United States Leather	6½	6½	6½	6½	
66⅞	67	6,405	U. S. Leather pf	67⅜	67⅜	66¼	67	−1
43½	43¾	13,890	United States Rubber	45	45½	42⅞	43⅜	−2
103⅝	104	1,470	U. S. Rubber pf	104⅝	104⅝	103½	103½	−1
20⅜	20⅞	1,120	Wabash pf	21¼	21¼	20⅜	20⅞	−¾
120	125	10	Wells-Fargo Express	125	125	125	125	
..	94⅞	300	West Chicago Street	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
91½	92	840	Western Union Tel	92	92	91½	91½	−½
2	2¼	1,335	W. & L. E., 3d as. pd	2	2⅛	2	2	−¼
16¾	17¼	200	W. & L.E. pf., 3d as. pd	17	17	17	17	−½
Sales		493,582						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	
1,000	107¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip	
2,500	100
2,500	100
8,000	99⅞
At, T & S F adjst 4s	
100,000	71½
5,000	71¼
17,000	71⅛
8,000	71⅜
35,000	71¼
5,000	71⅛
24,000	71
10,000	71⅛
10,000	71
Gen 4s	
9,000	95
5,000b3	95
22,500	95
59,000	94⅞
20,000	94⅞
5,000	94⅞
8,000	94⅞
5,000	94⅝
B & O 3½s, when issued	
100,000	95¾
B & O 4s, when issued	
5,000	93⅝
B & O S W 1st inc, Series B	
5,000	9
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	93
10,000	92½
2,000	93
Brooklyn R T 5s	
11,000	106¼
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	
3,000	114½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	
10,000	90
Canada So 1st 5s	
6,000	109½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
6,000	89⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
2,000	86⅛
30,000	86
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
2,000	115
Chi, B & Q con 7s	
3,000	115½
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
1,000	102½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
4,000	107½
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	
1,000	105½
Chi, M & St P, Southern Minn Div 6s	
1,000	118¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
1,000	104¼
C, St P, M & O cons	
1,000	135
Chi Term Trans 4s	
9,000	89⅞
1,000	89½
10,000	89⅝
Col Coal & Iron 6s	
1,000	100
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
10,000	96⅞
Detroit City Gas 5s	
2,000	93
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	
1,000	117½
Evans & T H gen 5s	
5,000	98
H & Tex Cent gen 4s	
10,000	84½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	
5,000	110
Ill Cent, St Louis Div 3s	
1,000	79¼
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
2,000	77
6,000	77¼
10,000	77⅜
1,000	77⅝
10,000	77⅜
5,000s20F	77½
10,000	77⅜
Louis & Nash, Nash, Flor & Shef 1st	
5,000s20F	96
L, N A & C 1st	
1,000	114½
Metropolitan Elev 1st	
5,000	117
Met St Ry gen 5s	
3,000	114
Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
9,000	77¼
4,000	77
Mil & N 1st, 1910, main line	
1,000	120
Minn & St L con 5s	
1,000	107
Minn & St L 1st, Pac ext	
2,000s30F	123
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
10,000	87¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
2,000	104½
N Y Central 1st coup	
5,000	116½
N Y Cent & H 3½s	
5,000	107¼
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	
10,000	94¾
1,000	95
4,000	94⅞
Mich Cent col 3½s	
25,000	93⅜
1,000	93⅞
88,000	93½
N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000	106⅞
3,000	107
N Y, O & W con 5s	
31,000	107
N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
5,000	101½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s	
2,000c	107
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
14,000	85½
Nor Pac 1st 6s	
2,000	114
Nor Pac 1st reg	
5,000	113½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
1,000	67
5,000	66⅞
14,000	66⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
15,000	101⅜
1,000	101
Registered	
5,000	99⅞
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
9,000	104
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
1,000	106¼
1,000	106
Oregon S L inc B & col trust	
26,000	58
Pac Coast 1st 5s	
5,000	104¼
6,000	103⅞
Peo & Eastern 1st	
2,000	78½
Peo & Eastern inc	
5,000	19
Reading Co gen 4s	
1,000	82¾
Rens & Saratoga 1st	
1,000	147
Rio Grande West 1st	
2,000	88
St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s	
1,000	79⅞
4,000	79½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
1,000	99
1,000	99⅛
St L S W 2d inc	
19,000	31½
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
5,000	109
St P, M & M, Montana ext 4s	
3,000s30F	100
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
1,000	67¾
9,000	68
Scioto Val & N E 4s	
3,000	92
So Pac of N M 1st	
10,000	109¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	97⅞
Standard R & T 6s	
2,000	77
5,000	76
Standard R & T inc	
9,000	20
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	106¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
11,000	44
35,000	43¾
10,000	43½
4,000	43⅝
5,000	43⅛
Union Pacific 4s	
24,000	98⅝
1,000	98¼
5,000	98⅜
20,000	98¼
100,000	98⅛
31,000	98
1,000	98¼
10,000	98¼
5,000	98¼
50,000	98
25,000	98⅛
5,000	98⅜
51,000	98⅛
1,000	98
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
22,000	76
10,000	75⅞
1,000	75⅞
4,000	75⅝
Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	111½
1,000	111¼
5,000	111½
1,000	111¼
Det & Chi ext	
5,000	105½
Wabash deb, Series B	
13,000	33
5,000	32⅝
West Shore gtd 4s reg	
13,000	108⅞
4,000	108⅞
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	55¼
10,000	55⅛
14,000	55
Total sales	$1,599,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$310,510,294
Gold reserve	242,767,075
Net silver	7,172,731
United States notes in the Treasury	4,585,915
Treasury notes of 1890	1,903,528
Total receipts this day	600,609
Total receipts this month	34,085,495
Total receipts this year	120,318,312
Total expenditures this day	1,430,000
Total expenditures this month	49,868,000
Total expenditures this year	130,822,193
Deposits in National banks	78,836,992
Government receipts from internal revenue	487,931
Customs	102,910
National bank notes received for redemption	147,802
Miscellaneous	9,767

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$10,000 City of Shreveport 5 per cent. bonds, due 1916; $10,050.

$5,000 Carson City Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1943; $3,800.

$2,500 Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Louisiana 5 per cent. bonds, due 1911; $2,300.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. Biscuit pf	92½	96½
3s, 1918, when is'd	105½	105¾	Consol. Ice pf	89	90	Nat. Lead pf	110	111
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104⅞	105½	Del., L. & W	149	151	Nat. Starch	5	7½
4s, r., 1907	110	110½	Den. & R. G	13½	14¼	Nat. St. 1st pf	73	77
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	20	25
4s, r., 1925	127	127¾	Dul., S. S. & A	2⅝	3⅜	New Cent. Coal, ex dividend	35	45
4s, c., 1925	127	128	D., S. S. & A. pf	6½	8	N. Y. & N. H	191	192
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113	Eastern Elevator	..	55	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	65	75
5s, c., 1904	112½	113	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	131¼	134	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	36
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	*E. E. I. of B'klyn	..	130	Norfolk So	60	66
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Ont. Mining	4	6
Dist. Col. 3-65s	117½	..	Ev. & T. H	32	32½	Oregon Short Line	28	31
Alb. & Sus	180	..	Ft. W. & R. G	12½	15	Penn. Coal	330	..
American Coal	115	130	Green Bay & W	30	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev	1¼	1⅝
Am. Dist. Tel	..	40	H. B. Claflin	91	98	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Express	130	136	Homestake	54	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ill. Cent. l. l.	94	96	Quicksilver pf	5⅜	6¼
B. & O., when is'd	33	34½	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	50	..	Rens. & Saratoga	185	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¼	7	Iowa Central	9	9½	R., W. & O	125	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	109	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	*Rio Grande W	27	29½
B'klyn Union Gas	125	128	Kanawha & Mich	5½	6½	*Rio G. W. pf	65	67½
Buff., R. & P	29	33	Keokuk & D. M	3	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl	6	7¼
Buff., R. & P. pf	72½	75	Keokuk & West	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	56	60
Bur., C. R. & N	80	..	Kingston & Pem	3	10	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	17	20
Canadian Pacific	85½	86¼	Laclede Gas	40	50	St. L. S. W	4½	5
Chi. & Alton pf	170	..	Laclede Gas pf	92	94	St. P. & Duluth	22	24
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	105¾	106¾	L. E. & W	17	18	St. P. & D. pf	88	90
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	27	29	Lake Shore	..	200	St. P., M. & M	165	170
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70⅝	73	Manhattan Beach	3	6	St. P. & O. pf	157½	160
Chi., Ind. & L	8¼	9	Md. Coal pf	45	52	Sil. bullion certfs	61⅛	62
Chi. & N. W. pf	175½	..	Mexican Central	5½	5⅝	Sixth Avenue	200	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	80	90	Mex. Nat. certfs	½	1	T. P. Land Tr	7	8
Cleve. & Pitts	169	..	Michigan Central	105	107½	Tol. & O. C	..	28
Col. C. & I. Dev	..	½	Minn. & St. L	26½	27½	Tol. & O. C. pf	40	50
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1	2½	M. & St. L. 1st pf	88½	90	Tol., Peo. & West	..	20
Col. Midland	5	6	M. & St. L. 2d pf	58	59	Twin City R. T	26	30
Col., H. V. & T	5	6	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	6	..	Wabash	7⅛	8½
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	24	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	20	..			
			Mo., K. & T	11	11½			
			Morris & Essex	175	..			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Cotton Oil	37¼	37¼	36½	36½
41,670	Am. Sug. Refs	120½	121⅝	117½	118
12,000	Am. Tobacco	137	137	132½	134
10	A., T. & S. F	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
410	A., T. & S. F. pf	33⅜	33⅜	32	32
2,620	Brook. R. T	60⅝	60⅝	59	59¼
100	Cent. Pacific	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
5,690	C., B. & Q	114⅝	115¼	114¼	114½
11,740	C., M. & St. P	107	107¼	106⅝	106½
4,430	C., R. I. & P	101⅜	101⅜	101½	101¼
50	Chi. Gt. West	15	15	15	15
10	Gen. Elec. old	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
10	Gen. Elec. new	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1,130	Louis. & Nash	55⅝	55⅝	54⅞	55
2,270	Manhattan	96⅛	96⅛	95⅞	95¾
310	Mo. Pacific	33¼	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
7,190	Nor. Pacific	40¼	41	39⅞	40⅛
500	Nor. Pac. pf	76⅜	76½	75⅜	76
8,930	Peo. Gas. Chi	102⅞	103⅜	100⅞	101½
40	Pacific Mail	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
20	Reading	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
40	Reading 1st pf	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43¼
100	Stand. R. & T	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
150	Tenn. C. & I	28¼	28⅜	27⅝	28
390	Union Pacific	33¼	33¼	32½	32⅞
1,336	Union Pac. pf	65⅝	65⅝	64⅞	65¼
350	U. S. Rubber	45	45	43⅝	44¼
440	U. S. Leath. pf	66⅞	67¼	66¼	66¼
30	West. Union	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
102,200					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	A. T. & S.F. adj	71⅛	71⅛	71¼	71¼
16,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	68	68	68	68
38,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	44	44	43⅝	43⅝
27,000	W. Cent. 1st t. r	55⅛	55⅛	55	55
$103,000					

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	19.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	8.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.22½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 63½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@63½c; No. 3 red, 64c; No. 2 corn, 30¼@30½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¼@30⅜c; No. 2 oats, 22@22⅜c; No. 2 white, free on board, 25½c; No. 3 white, 23½@25c; No. 2 rye, 47½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 33@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90c; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $8.20@$8.25; lard, per 100 lb, $4.90@$4.92½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.25; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market yesterday showed considerable irregularity, opening at about Monday night's prices, then easing off to the lowest point of Monday, but subsequently making a sharp upturn. Trading yesterday started off quite tame, but improved as the market progressed, showing old-time activity pretty much all the afternoon. Officially, the opening was steady at unchanged prices to 2 points lower. At the best point a gain of 7@8 points was apparent, with the close very steady at an advance of 4@5 points. Among the factors which depressed the forenoon market were exceptionally heavy receipts at both the ports and interior towns, a weather map indicating ideal cotton-raising weather over the entire belt, a most encouraging set of crop accounts, and disappointing news from the Liverpool market. As an offset to this array of bear influences, however, were buying orders from abroad, light investment demand from outsiders, who have neglected the market for many months, and a growing belief that the recent decline had developed an extremely large short interest. After declining to a net loss of 2@3 points, a steadier feeling developed, and by midday prices were back to the final figures of Monday. Shortly after 1 o'clock the weekly weather report was received by telegraph from Washington. Its showing was far from satisfactory to the bear crowd, claiming that the recent heavy rains in the Mississippi Valley had delayed picking and had damaged open cotton; that in Texas the crop was irregular, while throughout the belt generally the top crop promised to be very inferior, with a total failure expected in some places. A jump of 5@6 points followed the reading of this report from the rostrum, and throughout the rest of the afternoon shorts were nervous and easily frightened to cover. Absence of bull leadership, however, was an important drawback to a decided upward movement. Professional longs appeared not to have recovered from their recent drubbing at the hands of the bears, and purchased very cautiously on the upturn. An advance of 1-16c in the local spot market added somewhat to the general stability of the late market. Despite the firmer ruling of sentiment, in the afternoon the more confident shorts were freely talking 5-cent cotton as a likelihood before the end of the week, and shaped their course accordingly.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	5.17@5.19
October	5.11	5.19	5.09	5.17@5.19
November	5.14	5.24	5.14	5.21@5.22
December	5.20	5.29	5.19	5.26@5.27
January	5.24	5.34	5.23	5.31@ ..
February	5.30	5.38	5.30	5.35@5.36
March	5.35	5.43	5.32	5.40@5.41
April	5.40	5.40	5.39	5.45@5.46
May	5.44	5.52	5.42	5.50@5.51
June	5.50	5.53	5.50	5.54@5.55

Spot cotton in the local market yesterday closed steady, with prices 1-16c higher on the basis of 5⅝c for middling upland and 5⅞c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅜c and 6⅝c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, 4⅝c; Mobile, 4⅝c—1-16c lower; Savannah, 4⅜c; Charleston, 4 13-16c—1-16c lower; Norfolk, 5⅛c; Baltimore, 5⅛c—⅛c lower; Augusta, 5c—1-16c lower; St. Louis, 5c; Memphis, 4⅞c; New Orleans, 4⅞c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	11,619	....	11,570
Thus far this week	26,984	....	27,060
Since Sept. 1	128,990	16,030	81,809

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Middling uplands, 3⅛d. December-January, 260½s; January-February, 260½s; February-March, 261b; March-April, 262b; April-May, 263b; May-June, 3db; June-July, 301b; September, 3⅛ds; September-October, 262½s; October-November, 261s; November-December, 260½s.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Export business, as was the case on Monday, proved a valuable bull feature yesterday and one of the main supports to a market that was decidedly strong from start to finish, notably for near-by futures, with December also showing a tendency to pass the May. September, of course, in view of the spot demand, was exceedingly strong, showing a full 8 cents premium at the close, which was 2⅝c higher than the previous night. Other deliveries closed ⅛@1c net higher. There was good foreign buying early in the day yesterday, and a steady demand from shorts, except for one period in the afternoon, when an effort was made to break prices, owing to the weakness noted in last French cables. The attempt was checked by the unexpectedly small increase in the world's stocks, and short sellers found considerable difficulty in replacing their wheat. The greatest strength of the day occurred during the last hour, influenced by a general covering movement by scalpers and a moderate volume of investment buying as well.

DULUTH, Sept. 27.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, cash, 67⅝c; September, 66⅝c; December, 62½c; May, 64½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c; track mixed, 26@27½c; track white, 27@34c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 53½@54c, free on board afloat; to arrive, 50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 50c, cost, insurance, and freight, car lots. BARLEY—Malting, 44@53c, delivered, New York; feeding, 37¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $3.90@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.72½, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.75@$2. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, 65@75c; Spring, bulk, 62½@65c; to arrive, 60@62½c; middling, bulk, 65@90c; rye feed, 80c; city feed, 70@72½c; hominy chop, 65@67½c; oil meal, $25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	75¾	78⅝	75¾	78⅝
December	69½	70⅝	69 7-16	70⅝
May	69 9-16	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝
Corn—				
September	35	35¼	35	35¼
December	35¼	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜
May	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Lard—				
September				$5.17

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68	68½	67⅝	68½
December	64¼	64 13-16	64	64¾
May	65¼	65½	64⅞	65⅝
Corn—				
September	29⅞	30	29 11-16	29⅞
December	30	30 13-16	29⅞	30¼
May	32	32 7-16	31 15-16	32⅜
Oats—				
September	21¾	22	21⅝	22
December	21	21¼	20 15-16	21¼
May	22⅞	23	22 13-16	23
Lard—				
October	$4.82½	$4.90	$4.80	$4.82½
January	4.97½	5.00	4.92½	4.95
Ribs—				
October	5.27½	5.30	5.25	5.25
January	4.80	4.80	4.75	4.77½
Pork—				
October	8.12½	8.12½	8.12½	8.17½
January	9.20	9.25	9.17½	9.20

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $12.50@$13; short clear, $11@$12.75. BEEF—Mess, $8.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$19.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7½c; 10 lb, 6¾@6⅞c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6½@6⅝c; Western, sweet pickled, 6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@3½c; country, 3⅝@3⅝c. LARD—$5.22½@$5.25; city lard, $4.90; refined, South America, $6; Continent, $5.60; Brazil, kegs, $7.15; compound, city, 3⅞@4c; Western, 4@4⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 5⅝@6c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 33s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 30s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 36s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 22s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s. Cheese—American, finest white, August, 40s; do, colored, August, 41s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Speculative interest in coffee futures failed to asume very large proportions yesterday. The news at hand was too conflicting to invite aggressive action on the part of either bulls or bears, while outsiders gave the market practically no attention whatever. The opening was steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher. After fluctuating within a range of 10 points, the market closed steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points net higher. Total sales of futures of 11,500 bags included 1,500 bags on the call and a number of exchanges, the near deliveries being "switched" to the late Spring and early Summer options. Buying was checked by a marked increase in Brazilian port receipts and disappointing news from the European markets. Shorts, on the other hand, were held in restraint by firm cables from Brazilian markets, continued liberal warehouse deliveries, a further decrease in the American visible, and evidences of a broadening interest on the part of consumers. An advance in the rate of exchange at Rio to 8d marked the continuation of an extraordinary upward movement in that respect recently and led shorts to proceed with extreme caution.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	5.30@5.40
October	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
November	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
January	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90@5.95
February	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
March	6.05	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
April	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
May	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
June	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.20@6.25
July	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30
August	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30@6.35

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$400. Hamburg, net unchanged. Havre, net unchanged to ¼f. higher; January, 38.75; February, 38.75; March, 39; April, 39.25; May, 39.50; June, 39.50; July, 39.75; August, 39.75; September, 39; October, 38.75; November, 38.75; December, 38.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, in the grease, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine and fine medium, 12 months, 15@17c; medium, 12 months, 17@18c; fine and fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 14@15c; fine and fine medium Fall, 12@14c. Western States—Fine choice, 14@15c; fine medium choice, 16@17c; medium choice, 16@18c; quarter, 18@19c; fine average, 13@14c; quarter average, 15@17c. California—Northern Spring, free, 16@17c; Middle County Spring, 13@14c; Southern Spring, 12½@13c; burry and defective, 9@10c; Northern Fall, 10@12c; Fall, defective, 7@9c. Oregon—Eastern choice, 15c; Eastern average 12@13c; Eastern heavy, 10@11c; Valley No. 1, 18@20c; Valley No. 2, 20@22c; Valley No. 3, 19@20c; Valley lambs, 17@19c. Territory—Fine choice, 12@14c; fine average 10@13c; fine medium choice, 16@17c; fine medium average, 13@14c; medium choice, 17@18c; medium average, 15@16c; quarter, 17@18c.

METALS.

Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25. Steel rails, $18.50. Pig iron warrants, $6.95. Lake copper, ingot, $12.30. Tin, $16.15. Lead, $3.97½. Spelter, $4.85.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.85; bulk, $4.35; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.80; bulk, $4.30. Crude naphtha, cargoes, $6.80; deodorized, $7; refined, cases, $7.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14@15c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22c; off Summer yellow, 21½c; butter grades, 26@27c, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American raw, 34@35c; American boiled, 36@37c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85; oil, barrels, $3.65. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 30½@31c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.30; E, $1.40; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.72½; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $2.05; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 27.—Spirits turpentine, 28c. Resin—A B C D, 90@95c; E, 95c@$1; F, $1.05@$1.10; G, $1.20; H, $1.30@$1.35; I, $1.30@$1.35; K, $1.35@$1.40; M, $1.35@$1.40; N, $1.60@$1.65; W G, $1.75; W W, $2.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 27.—Spirits turpentine, 28@28½c. Resin unchanged; crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 27.—Turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling steady; native steers, $4.75@$5.50; oxen and stags, $4@$4.40; bulls, $3@$3.60; cows, $1.90@$3.65; cable firm; live cattle, 11½@12½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9¼c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.25; tops, $8.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3.25@$4.25; Westerns, $5@$5.30; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.50; lambs, $5.25@$5.85.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.40; 1 car common Western pigs, $3.75.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion.

15—Cassidy vs. Horton. Appeals from the Municipal Court.
20—Doll vs. Fisher.
21—Samuel vs. Kenny.
24—Winthrop vs. Lefel.
43—Byrne vs. Korn.
38—Klenke vs. Standard Oil Co.
40—Krakower vs. Borchaw.
44—Fee vs. Hayman.
52—Lipman vs. D. Appleton & Co.
65—Keller vs. Minsky.
67—Elias vs. Hayes.
75—Popkin vs. Subin.
78—Taylor vs. Godward.
69—Mulligan vs. Cox.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mechs.' Nat. Bank vs. Lockhart.
2—Same vs. Crawford.
3—Droste vs. Fliegel.
4—Walker vs. Adair.
5—Opperman vs. Bohle.
6—Jay vs. Vredenburgh.
7—Fitzpatrick vs. Fitzgerald.
8—Kelaher vs. Ewald.
9—Esser vs. Norini.
10—In re Deering.
11—Latil vs. Sawyer.
12—Noll vs. Williams.
13—Braman vs. Del Monte.
14—Donald vs. Baldwin.
15—Siegel vs. Siegel.
16—Chapman vs. Densmore.
17—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Seaverns.
18—Noonan vs. Blake.
19—McCabe vs. Thomas.
20—Dolinsky vs. Feldman.
21—Stern vs. Ames.
22—Cooper vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
23—Tompkins vs. Browne.
24—In re Burger.
25—Bartscheiser vs. Miller.
26—Eichhold vs. Miller.
27—O'Sullivan vs. Hosford.
28—N. Y. Building Loan Banking Co. vs Berls.
29—Drucklieb vs. Brownley Mfg. Co.
30—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
31—People ex rel. Schnugg vs. Coler.
32—Duysters vs. Press Publishing Co.
33—Busey vs. Cox.
34—Carman vs. Root.
35—Curley vs. Neuberger.
36—In re Lenox Building Co.
37—In re McCabe.
38—Shepard vs. Grady.
39—Leonard vs. Sultan.
40—People ex rel. Shields vs. Schnell.
41—In re Arkell.
42—In re Dempsey.
43—In re Whiton.
44—Mentlik vs. Mentlik.
45—Clawson vs. Welcome.
46—In re Lait.
47—Wagner vs. Van Dyke.
48—In re West.
49—Elsner vs. Plaut.
50—People ex rel. Garvey vs. Moss.
51—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Kenney.
52—Newton vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
53—Hoffman vs. same.
54—Pettit vs. same.
55—In re Bryce.
56—Youmans vs. Conroy.
57—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
58—Hawk vs. Shear.
59—Sullivan vs. Penley.
60—Sarohon vs. Rombro.
61—Druckleib vs. Brownley Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Bridget O'Brien,
John Houston,
Estelle De Serra East,
William I. Street,
John P. Ruckert,
Honora Green,
Alicia Taylor,
Christine M. Tuomey,
Henry Gledhill,
Robert B. Breder.
At 11 A. M.
Arthur R. Gage.
At 2 P. M.
Henry Cook,
Susan M. Allen,
William H. Scott.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—Richard Long.
2—John Moore.
3—Hermann Von Clef.
4—Nathan Neiman.
5—Fred Falkenheimer.
6—Joseph Lavaricre.
7—Gretchen Rodel.
8—Harry T. Wall.
9—George Ludlow.
10—John Hermann.
11—Augustus Lewis, Jacques Cohen.
12—John O'Hara, Patrick Heffernan.
13—Albert Frohmer, Charles Meyer.
14—Moses Zuckowitz, Benjamin Aronson.
15—Jennie Griffin.
16—Henry Ryer. Pleadings.
1—William West.
2—William Bayer.
3—Frank Pollack, William Louhrada, William Trajececk.
4—Mary Moore.
5—David Ryan.
6—Arthur W. Lester.
7—Charles Prot.
8—Peter Paulus.
9—Thomas Haslan, John Hurley.
10—Lucy Hamilton.
11—John Clancey.
12—David Rosenberg.
13—Thomas Wilson.
14—David Wallkoff.
15—Frank Emmerson.
16—Annie Hauser.
17—George Roeder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy for the People.

1—William Campbell, William Collins, Thomas Hall.
2—Charles Baithe, Joseph A. Basil.
3—Frank Bush, Emil Meisner, William Keintz.
4—Joseph J. Sullivan.
5—Christopher Balfa.
6—Thomas Murphy.
7—Albert Molz.
8—Edward Murphy.
9—James McCarthy, Giovanni Tofani, Frank Clark, Patrick Byrnes, Patrick Shea, James H. King.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of New York Tailoring Company—Stephen H. Keating. Whitman vs. Bates—Francis A. Dugro. Termansen vs. Mattheys—John J. McCauley.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Obefelder vs. White—John H. Montgomery. Koehler & Co. vs. Carley—S. L. H. Ward. McCrea vs. Duncan—Chase Mellen.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Philips vs. Dimon—Edward L. Patterson.

THE NEW "ADMIRAL SAMPSON."

American Mail Steamship Company's Boat Launched at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 27.—The steamship Admiral Sampson, now under construction for the American Mail Steamship Company, was launched at Cramps' shipyard to-day. Miss Nannie Sampson, daughter of Admiral Sampson, christened the new ship, assisted by Miss Margaret Smith and Miss Madeline Smith, daughters of the President of the steamship company. The first of the four vessels contracted for, the Admiral Dewey, was launched a few weeks ago, and in about a week the Admiral Schley will glide into the water. A name has not yet been selected for the fourth ship.

All of these vessels are built on the same plan, are of 2,000 tons each, twin screws, and guaranteed to make, in all conditions of weather, fifteen knots an hour. The steamship company was influenced in the determination to call all the vessels of the line after Admirals in the American Navy by reason of the fact that these are the first vessels of their class built with special reference to service as an auxiliary naval force. They were designed and laid down before the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, and they can be easily converted from peaceful merchantmen into formidable auxiliary cruisers.

The American Mail Steamship Company is under contract to carry the United States mails to the British West Indies. It is proposed, in addition, to furnish a bi-weekly service between Santiago and Boston or Philadelphia.

The service is to begin about the 1st of October, and thereafter all vessels of the line leaving Boston or Philadelphia will call at Santiago on the way out for the reception and delivery of mail matter, returning to home ports via Port Antonio.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings in Lots and [illegible]—[illegible] at Auction.

The King estate has sold a plot of three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Henry Morgenthau and Emanuel Heimer have sold to George F. Stitt, for $40,000, the plot at the northeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 100 by 125.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant has purchased for a nominal consideration the parcel on Horatio Street, 69 feet west of Washington Street, 97 by 81.6, from James F. Drummond and John and Joseph White, Jr. A mortgage for $15,000 was the only lien on the property. A new mortgage for the sum of $40,000 in favor of Frederic J. Middlebrook, given by Mr. Grant, was placed on record with the deeds transferring the property.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for a Mr. Clark, to Mitchell A. C. Levy, the five-story brownstone-front flat, 105 East Eighty-ninth Street, 26 by 100.5.

It is reported that Mary McWalters has sold the five-story flat, 24 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick W. Pitcher, for $3,000, the plot southeast corner of Stebbins Avenue and Home Street, running east 62.11 by south 94 by northwest 102.8 by northeast 33.

The voluntary sale of 44 Leroy Street and the foreclosure of the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 206 by 100.10, were both withdrawn.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction were down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, east side, about 922 feet south of the former line of Van Courtland Avenue, extending through to Johnson, formerly Butler, Avenue, 162 by 540 by 150 by 490, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,455.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Bela D. Eisler, referee, 1,868 Park Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 24 by 90, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,573.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, southeast corner of Valentine Avenue and Clark Street, 140 by 75, excepting thereout the westerly 15 by 75 taken for the opening of Valentine Avenue, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,340.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter G. Hennessy, referee, 160 East Ninety-third Street, south side, 300.2 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,817.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Stewart Davison, referee, 546 to 550 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 100.5, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $47,476.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Sheriff, 1,032 Prospect Avenue, east side, 158.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,751.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Pleasant Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of Second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 29; William R. Crump of William's Bridge, owner; cost, $2,500.

Washington Avenue, north side, 435 feet west of Main Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 32 by 36; Frederick Gauss, owner; W. P. Banks, architect; cost, $3,000.

Rosedale Avenue, northeast corner of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 40; Mary F. McGrath of 634 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 170 feet west of Brown Place, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; F. V. Gaines of 103 West Ninety-third Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $88,000.

Alterations.

Fifty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, to a seven-story brick apartment house, 114.11 by 96; Mary A. Chisholm of College Point, L. I., owner; W. H. Whittal of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Van Corlear Place, East, 329 feet south of King's Bridge Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Charles Noehl, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $2,755.

No. 1,930 Amsterdam Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with store; Mary E. Larkins of 534 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $1,600.

No. 40 West Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Marie Verhaeren of 40 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Charles Fox of 62 West Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Pelham Road, north side, 45 feet east of Liberty Street, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling; Mrs. A. E. Moore, premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 50 feet west of Honeywell Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; James McMahon, owner; W. H. Hopkins of 365 Boston Road, architect; cost, $600.

Northern Terrace, south side, 180 feet east of Bukstone Avenue, to a two and one-half story frame dwelling; John Thorn, premises, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $600.

West Farms Road, west side, 157 and 227 feet south of Woodruff Street, to two two-story frame dwellings; Louis A. Munford of 500 Ware Street, owner; C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Lincoln Street, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a one-story brick stable; David Slansky of 402 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 45 feet east of Melrose Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Lehning of 660 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 1,331 Tremont Avenue, to a three-story frame house; Joseph Carroll, owner; R. Werner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 27.

ACKERMAN, or CORLEAR, ST, e s, being s w half of Lot 84, map of the farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge; Euphemia S. and Edmund Coffin to James A. Leddy	3,000
BEECH AV, s e s, 350 ft s w of Elm St, 25x93x25.8x199; Charles D. Shirmer to Dora E. Jackson	550
BEEKMAN ST, s w s, 51.7 ft n w of William St, 23.8x irregular; 3d Av, 1,992 and 1,994, 39.11x95.2; Walter Bowne to Elizabeth B. Colt and another	12,000
EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 79.11 ft n from centre of 146th St, 25x100; Anna M. Deen to Victor G. Smythe	1
FORD ST, n s, 275 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Northern Improvement Company to Charles A. Bernhardt	1
FOREST AV, w s, 106.8 ft n of Home St, 19.8x96.11; Charles Hohl to Louis Wagner	7,450
FRANKLIN AV, e s, 35 ft n e of 6th St, 22x100; Abraham H. Westervelt to Harriet Westervelt	1
HORATIO ST, n s, 69 ft w of Washington St, 22x81.6; John and Joseph White, Jr., to Hugh J. Grant	1
HORATIO ST, n s, 91 ft w of Washington St, 75x81.6; James F. Drummond to Hugh J. Grant	1
HORATIO ST, n s, 166 ft w of Washington Av, 2.2x81.6x1.1x81.6; James F. Drummond to Hugh J. Grant	1
LOT 23, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Andrew Hemmerle	1,540
LOT 29, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Zachariah F. Fonda	1,460
LOT 68, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to August Baerenklau	500
LOT 69, map of Van Nest Park; John P. Varian to August Baerenklau	2,500
LOT 94, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to John E. Smithers	1,450
LOT 537, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Anton Troll	500
LOTS 26 and 27, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Henry Utard	3,050
MANHATTAN AV, 469, 16.8x52; Sampson O. Mingle to Bernard Strauss	1
MOTT ST, s s, 150 ft w of Myrtle Av, 50x108; Mary Odell to John Odell	1
NAEGLE AV, n w s, 200 ft s w of Ellwood St, 100x262.7x130.5x246.4; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to John D. Kane	10,000
SCHUYLER ST, s s, west ½ of Lot 446, map of Village of Melrose South, 25x100, ½ part; Leonard Diehl to Lizzie Stoeber	400
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 123.11 ft n of 152d St, 17x74.9; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to John H. Pell, trustee	15,000
SOUTH half of Lot 65, map of land of William C. Giles, 25x—x28x192; Maria E. Smith to George F. Smith	1
WOODY CREST AV, w s, 125.11 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.2x90.3; James J. Tynan to Robert W. Todd	1
WOODY CREST AV, w s, 126 ft n of Kemp Place, 25.2x90.3; Joseph H. Jones to George W. Page	75
2D ST, 266 East, 20x108; Morris Solomon to Jonas Weiss	13,900
64TH ST, s s, 125.10 ft e of 10th Av, 20x102.2; Mary E. Jackson to Stephen F. Massett, quit claim	1
65TH ST, 527 West, 12.6x100.5; Catharine Cleary to [illegible]	6,650
65TH ST, 527 West, 12.6x100.5; Carrie A. Bolles to Catharine Cleary, quit claim	150
66TH ST, 166 West, 20x100; Arthur L. Brasier to Joseph M. [illegible]	825
84TH ST, 203 East, 20x102.2; [illegible] to Lena Silverstein	2,000
84TH ST, 142 West, 12.6x100.5; Byron J. Hunt, as committee, &c., to Carrie B. Colby	17,500
78TH ST, 4 East, 25x102.2; William C. Johnson to William F. Borgelt	65,000
83D ST, 316 West, 18x102.2; Jane M. Hamilton to Nellie D. Montgomery	19,000
103D ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 117 ft to Boulevard, x—x108.7x200.11; Francis M. Jencks to Jacob Lawson	1
103D ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 77 ft to Boulevard, x101.9x63.7x100.11; Jacob Lawson to Aquila W. Wanmaker	100
130TH ST, n s, 456.6 ft w of 8th Av, widened, 18.6x99.11; Adolf Czaki and another, executors, &c., to Fanny Czaki and others	1
137TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; James C. Picken to Leonora S. Simons	1
142D ST, 521 West, 17x99.11; William Saunders and another to [illegible] Henning	1
143D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Margaret O'Brien to Leonard McClaurey	1
149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99.11; John D. Kane to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company	80,500
150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118; Donald Robertson and another to Philip H. Kransch	3,900

Recorded Leases.

BARTLETT, Franklin, as agent, &c., to Charles Engel; 145 Spring St, 3 years	$1,200 to $1,300
BOYLAN, James, to John Murray; Lot 19 Rogers Place, 2 years	24
CHRISTATOS, Nicholas, to Ferd Stark; 68 West 58th St, part 9½ years	2,800
COOGAN, Maria, to George H. Decker; 169 East 109th St, 3 years	360
FISHER, Theresa A., to Albert M. Herbert; 74 South St, 7 8-12 years	850-900
FRIEDMAN, Leo, to Jacob Wettig and another; 734 and 736 6th St, store, 5 years	1,200
JANTZEN, Adolph, to Charles E. Lutz; 2,444 8th Av, store, &c., 5 years	1,800
LAMM, Amelia, to Thomas B. Connor and another; 293 Avenue C, store, &c., 3 years	720
WHITTEMORE, Catharine, to Martin Joost; 130 Church St, store, &c., 10 years	1,800
ZEMAN, Nathan, to Arnold Unger; 2,059 2d Av, 3¾ years	1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BAERENKLAU, August, to John P. Varian; Lot 69, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years	300
BARDEN, Louisa, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of Horatio St, 20 ft e of Greenwich St, 1 year	3,500
BERNHARDT, Charles A., to the Empire City Savings Bank; n s of Ford St, 275 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year	3,000
BORGELT, William F., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 4 East 78th St, 1½ years	36,500
BRASE, Eliza A., to G. Waldo Smith and another; 248 West 123d St, installments	110
BROWN, James L., as committee, to East River Savings Institution; s s of Cherry St, 150.4 ft w of Jackson St, 1 year	2,900
COLBY, Carrie B., to Byron J. Hunt, committee, &c.; 142 West 54th St, 2 years	3,000
COLBY, Carrie B., to Martha Guldner; 142 West 54th St, secures notes	600
CONNOR, Mary F., to the Lutcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, Limited; 65 West 134th St, payable as per contract	3,200
CZAKI, Fanny, and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 141 West 130th St, 1 year	6,000
DAVIDSON, John, to Sarah A. Briggs; Lot 1,035, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years	500
DECKER, George H., to George Ehret; 169 East 109th St, saloon lease, demand	$700
DIXON, Walter B., to Mary D. Kilborn; s w corner Newall Av and Elizabeth St, 100x— to Bronx River, 3 years	750
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to John D. Kane; n s of 149th St, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 2 years	7,000
FALVELLA, Augusta, to Angelo Gallo; Lots 1,270 and 1,271, tax map, Twenty-third Ward, 3 years	3,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 125th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	70,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Allen L. and Benjamin Mordecai; s s of 125th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	2,500
GORSCH, Arthur, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 125th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	13,332
GRAHAM, William Van W., to Genevra W. Woodruff; s s of 82d St, 165 ft w of Park Av; also s s of 82d St, 188 ft w of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years	46,500
GRAHAM, William Van W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 82d St, 165 ft w of Park Av; also s s of 82d St, 188 ft w of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year	7,500
GRANT, Hugh J., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of Horatio St, 69 ft w of Washington St, 1 year	40,000
HENNING, Elizabeth W., to John and Anna Beekman; 344 East 106th St, 2 years	1,500
HOUGHTON, Edward C., to Mary C. Morrill; s s of 69th St, 180 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year	750
JOHNSON, Wilmot, Jr., to Abraham B. Cox, Jr., and another; 30 West 26th St, 3 years	8,700
JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY, Limited, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; n s of 27th St, 85 ft w of 4th Av, 1½ years	170,000
JOOST, Martin, to Beadleston & Woerz; 130 Church St, saloon lease, demand	3,400
KILPATRICK, Edward W., to J. F. Pease and another, trustees; s s of 96th St, 305 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years	25,000
KILPATRICK, Edward W., to Harriet Overhiser; s s of 96th St, 305 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year	6,800
KINSLEY, Margaret L., to Samuel Levy; n s of 123d St, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	700
KNAUF, Charles, to Van Loan Whitehead and another, executors, &c.; Lot 349, Block J, amended map of the Mapes estate, 3 years	1,500
KRAUSCH, Philip H., to Donald Robertson and another; n s of 150th St, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	1,650
LAWTON, Hannah B., and another to Phebe A. Parshall; 1,052 Trinity Av, 5 years	5,500
LEDDY, James A., to Euphemia S. Coffin; s w ½ of Lot 84, map of the farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, at King's Bridge, installments	2,500
LEVY, Jacob, to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 520 East 13th St, 5 years	23,000
LOEWENSTINE, Rosa, to Elizabeth S. Clark; n w corner of Cornelia and 4th Sts, 5 years	31,000
LUTZ, Charles E., to George Ehret; 2,444 8th Av, saloon lease, demand	3,000
LYNCH, Patrick H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 141st St, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year	126,000
MASSETT, Stephen F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 456 West 34th St, 1 year	8,000
McCLAUREY, Leonard, to Euphemia S. Coffin; n s of 143d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, demand	3,500
McCLAUREY, Leonard, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 143d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years	8,500
PAGE, George W., and another to Joseph H. Jones; w s of Woody Crest Av, 126 ft n of Kemp Place, installments	1,500
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Lanier, trustee, &c.; s e corner of 135th St and Brown Place, 5 years	21,000
SMITHERS, John E., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 94, map of Undercliff Terrace, 2 years	870
SYMES, Margaret S. E., to Caroline Wandell; 3d Av, n e corner of 178th St, 451.1x irregular to La Fontaine Av, x550 to street x 488, ½ year	3,000
SITTIG, Annie S. and John W., to Sidney J. Smith and another; s s of 15th St, 332.10 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year	2,500
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION Church at Rose Hill, N. Y., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 27th St, 216.8 and 240 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year	45,000
TROLL, Anton, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 537, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years	400
UTARD, Henry, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 26 and 27, map of Undercliff Terrace, 2 years	2,000
WANMAKER, Aquila W., to Jacob Lawson; n s of 103d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 77 ft to the Boulevard, x101.9 x63.7x100.11, demand	90,000
WANMAKER, Aquila W., to Jacob Lawson; n s of 103d St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 77 ft to the Boulevard, x101.9 x63.7x100.11, 1 year	73,000
WEISS, Jonas, to Morris Solomon; 266 East 2d St, installments	2,100

Assignments of Mortgages.

FORD, Emily L., to the Continental Trust Company	$10
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Lillian B. Woodruff, (two assignments)	$27,372
OAKES, William A., trustee, to David S. Ritterbrand	25,000
RANSOM, Rastus S., to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee	1
RITTERBRAND, David S., to Maurice J. Kraus	10,000
SMITH, Lucius H., trustee, to Sydney A. Smith	1
SMITH, Lucius H., trustee, to Sydney A. Smith	1
SMITH, Sydney A., to Lucius H. Smith, (two assignments)	Nom.
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Clarence P. Dodge	Nom.
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Clarence P. Dodge	Nom.
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Clarence P. Dodge	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 52x100; Haebler & Co. against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor	425
MADISON ST, 229 to 233, and 21 and 23 Scammel St; Peter G. Arnot against William Sugarman, owner; James Nevins & Sons, contractors	325
1ST ST, s s, 334.9 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x125; James Simpson against Antonio Russo, owner; M. A. Stevens, contractor	92
4TH ST, n s, 305 ft w of 4th Av, 100x118, 24th Ward; Lawrence & Conklin against Ida B. Lamphear, owner; William H. Lamphear, contractor	1,298
11TH ST, n s, between White Plains and 4th Avs, 50x100; Michael Bellotti against M. Russoski, owner; Peter Shoenheimer, contractor	75
20TH ST, 241 and 215 West; Joseph Bednarski against John D. Karst, owner; Charles Meyer, contractor	50
59TH ST, 15 East; William Buess against John E. Weatherby, owner; Gibson Art Glass Decorating Company and Theodore A. Klenke, contractors	97
77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 102x100; Murphy & Halloran against Charles J. Campbell and James L. Miller, owners and contractors	288
77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; John Clark against Charles J. Campbell and James L. Miller, owners and contractors	1,650
77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; Robert Clemens against Charles J. Campbell and James L. Miller, owners and contractors	1,328
77TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; Henry Rochmovitz against Charles J. Campbell and James L. Miller, owners and contractors	91
83D ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 41x102.2; William Ryan against Jacob Young, owner; Dennis O'Connor, contractor	48
117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Adolph Weiss against J. C. Cavinato, owner and contractor	73
139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; the Robinson Stoneware Company against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor	404
162D ST, s s, 800 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x100; William Buess against James J. Hagerty, owner; Theodore A. Klenke, contractor	177

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, 105; Leon Siedenbach, executor, &c., against Henry Reinhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Gottgetreu.

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 97th St, 160x100; Richard Cody and others against John J. and James J. Wilson, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Daily, Jr.

CANAL ST, 392; York St, 11 and 13; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Frederick E. Pitkin and another, (two actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

GOERCK ST, 103 and 105; The H. B. Claflin Company against Philip and Rebecca Roude, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Meyers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

LOTS 40, 41, 42, and 43, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Julia Knapp against Rachel Greer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Moore.

LOT 8, map of lots in Village of William's Bridge of William F. Duncan; the New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Nicolo Barbetta and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Langdon.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 117.4 ft s w of 172d St, 17.10x100; Margaretha Muller against Lillian D. Berbert and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

16TH ST, 333 and 335 East; Charles H. Reed against Rosie Winch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Reddy.

23D ST, 238 West; Department of Buildings against the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

46TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; Mary E. T. Frazee against Flora L. Root and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Kelly.

49TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x93; Anna I. Maguire against Anna E. Brooks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

72D ST, s s, 530 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Clinton Ogilvie against Frederick J. Stone and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

121ST ST, s w corner of 4th Av, 26x100.11; Daniel Rosenbaum against Elise Cohen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Metzger.

185TH ST, n s, 117.8 ft w of Washington Av, 16.8x100; Louis E. Salmon against Margaret M. Gleason and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Grindal.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALFORD & BERKELE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday sold out the effects of the Alford & Berkele Company, dealer in cutlery at 77 Chambers Street, for about $2,000.

JOHN S. SILVER.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against John S. Silver of 39 Cortlandt Street for $4,046, in favor of James C. Brower, on a note, and against the New York Carbon Works of the same address, of which Mr. Silver was President, for $1,812, in favor of the German-American Bank of Brooklyn, on several checks.

BIRD & PARR.—The Sheriff received notice yesterday that the execution against Bird & Parr, coal dealers at Avenue A and Eightieth Street, for $1,021, in favor of Meeker & Co., had been withdrawn and the matter satisfactorily adjusted. A representative of Bird & Parr said that a check for $600 had been paid on account last week, and the judgment was a great surprise.

HENRY LUDEKING.—Henry Ludeking, dealer in liquors at 512 Third Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday for $2,045, in favor of John B. Borges for money loaned to buy out his partner, John Warnke. Ludeking & Warnke began business six years ago, and Mr. Warnke withdrew in March, 1896. A mortgage of $5,000 on the place, held by a brewer, was renewed in February last. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

NELSON M. BOWES.—Nelson M. Bowes, wholesale dealer in hay, grain, and country produce at 562 and 564 West Thirty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Oliver K. Tabor, without preference. Mr. Bowes was formerly a bookkeeper for Thomas Fonda & Co., became a partner in that firm on Jan. 1, 1893, and when they dissolved partnership, on April 10, 1897, he went into business alone, claiming a capital of $11,000.

CHARLES LEWIS & BROTHERS.—Nathan Lewis, attorney for Charles Lewis & Brothers, wholesale dealers in woolens and cloakings at 315 Church Street, who failed on July 18, said yesterday that an offer of settlement has been made to the creditors at 100 cents on the dollar, payable in five yearly installments of 20 per cent. each, secured by the firm's real estate, outstanding accounts, and money in the hands of the Sheriff from the sale of the stock. Mr. Lewis thinks that if time is given the real estate will realize from 60 to 70 per cent. of the obligations. Many of the creditors have accepted the offer.

MOSES LEVY.—Moses Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing at 105 East Broadway, has also cleaned out all his stock, and the Sheriff received two writs of replevin against him yesterday from Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield for $1,526, and from Epstein Brothers for $721, but could find no goods at the store. Search was made at various other places in hope of finding the goods. Levy was formerly in the employ of S. Levy & Sons, and commenced business on his own account on May 1, 1897, and in February last claimed to have assets of $21,400 and liabilities of $13,600. He is a brother-in-law of Jennie Levy, at 127 East Broadway.

THE SANDERS-BEARD COMPANY.—The Sanders-Beard Company, manufacturer of chocolate and cocoa at 513 Hudson Street, made an assignment yesterday to Robert Lester Eldredge. The deed was signed by George B. Waterhouse, as Vice President, and Daniel C. Beard as Treasurer. On Sept. 16 the company filed two chattel mortgages on the plant in favor of the Passaic National Bank for $6,916 and the Hartford Paper Company for $5,604. The business was started on Feb. 1 last by the firm of Sanders, Beard & Co., which soon after succeeded in getting control of the business of Emile Ader & Co., in which firm J. Ellwood Sanders had been a partner, and on April 22 the present company was incorporated, under the laws of this State, with a capital stock of $60,000, and has since carried on the business. J. Ellwood Sanders was the President. The company had no rating at Bradstreet's. The assignment was precipitated by a judgment which was obtained yesterday in the City Court against the company for $501 in favor of A. D. Straus & Co., which was filed after the assignment, and execution was issued to the Sheriff.

JENNIE LEVY.—Jennie Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing at 127 East Broadway, has cleaned out all the stock in the store, and creditors were busy yesterday trying to find out what had become of the goods. Deputy Sheriff Radley received four writs of replevin from Herman Joseph, aggregating $1,842; from Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, $1,096; Epstein Brothers, $285; Solomon Levi, $646; Gruber & Bonynge, $187, and an attachment from J. J. Harris, $656, making total claims of $4,712. The Sheriff found nothing in the store to levy upon. Herman Joseph said that all the goods were removed Monday night. The police stopped one of the truckmen and took the goods to the Madison Street Station House, where they were attached early yesterday morning by a Marshal, and soon after another Marshal took the goods under a writ of replevin from the first Marshal. When creditors heard of these proceedings they rushed in with replevins to the Sheriff, but the goods had been spirited away. Epstein Brothers said they had traced some of the goods to a storage warehouse, and were on the track of more. Mrs. Levy is the wife of Davis Levy, who has been doing business in her name since August, 1895.

Out of Town.

THE COLUMBUS VEREIN.—The Columbus Verein of Columbus, Ohio, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday on the application of Herman Leidinger, janitor of the building. The property consists of a High Street block and furnishings, valued at $12,000. It is said the Verein owes $10,000. The society is thirty-two years old.

JAMES MITCHELL.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment for $39,000 against James Mitchell of Maine, in favor of William B. Burnet, broker, of this city, for commissions claimed for raising $1,300,000 for Mr. Mitchell for the construction of the Washington County Railroad, in Maine. Mr. Burnet thinks 3 per cent. is a reasonable charge. The attachment was served on a banking and brokerage firm in this city.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AARONSON, Samuel—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	23
BRADY, Thomas J.—J. P. [illegible]	1,839
BEGEBING, Emil F.—J. P. [illegible]	2,015
BASSETT, William A.—J. [illegible]	25
BOLAND, James—W. Kienzle	140
BARNES, John—The People, &c.	25
COLLINS, Hester H.—C. C. Bradley	141
CASHIN, Thomas J.—New York Desk and Dining Room Furniture Company	166
CANNAUGHTON, Joseph J.—A. S. Walters	147
CONNON, Joseph and John E.—R. Garner	67
CHETWOOD, Bradbury C.—M. Corr	39
CAMPBELL, J. Neil, Albert G. Kalb, and Claude W. Mick—E. F. Kienle	218
DOWD, John F., Alfonso Gargiulo, and Michael Palmrino—The People, &c.	2,000
DWYER, Annie, and Moses Reeves—The People, &c.	1,000
EDELSTEIN, Isaac—F. E. Snow and others, receivers	328
EDELSTEIN, Isaac—F. E. Snow, as trustee	570
FITZGERALD, John J.—F. Marx and another	118
FRASCOLLA, Alexander, and James Jordan—H. Maack	38
FITZGERALD, Elizabeth, and Jacob Strauss—The People, &c.	1,000
FAULHABER, Gustave—E. Granis, costs	10
FISHEL, Alexander—J. R. Spencer	131
FINEGAN, John—A. Dunlop, Jr.	220
GOODWIN, Gilman R.—George R. Scott	3,356
GOODWIN, Gilman R.—Thomas E. Brady	384
GREEN, Thaddeus—Thomas Conville Brewing Company	329
GOLDBERG, Hyman—C. Hyman and another	136
HYNES, Peter H.—L. McGovern	954
HOLBROOK, Frederick D.—J. H. Troll	130
HARTMAN, Max, and David Kalberman—J. L. Schmid & Co. (two judgments)	1,886
HEMMEL, Arthur E.—H. Lange	40
HAAG, Henry B., and Thorald Sanderson—Perrin, Payson & Co.	64
JOSEPH, Richard, as President, &c.—I. Leichtag	46
JENKINS, Thomas J.—F. Brandt	386
KEHOE, John and Anna M.—M. Bollenbach	728
KARSTENS, Catharine—W. C. G. Wilsen	895
LANG, John W.—S. Dobriner	51
LUDEKING, Henry—J. C. Borges	2,045
LYPSHYTE, Bernard—S. Zinn	189
MAHONEY, Claudine V.—L. K. Maxwell	99
MUEHLENTHAL, Felix—J. E. Hoffman and another	460
MICK, Claude W.—A. Dickson and another	229
MORTIMORE, Claudine V.—L. K. Maxwell	99
McKENNA, Patrick—I. L. Devoe	140
McCAULLEY, Benjamin F., Mary E. Larney, and Alfred Ingram—The People, &c.	2,500
PARKS, Charles—N. M. Uri	1,429
PICKRELL, Percy A.—F. C. Murch	131
PEREZ, Manuel—C. Viadero	316
PYKE, William C. M., and Allan Williams—J. McCreery and others	328
RILEY, John A.—F. E. Mainhart	92
ROEDER, Albert B.—C. H. Green	2,895
RICHMOND, Cassius M.—Mary A. Williams, administratrix	100
SAYLES, Solomon—L. V. Thurston and another	5,280
SHERICK, Mark—B. B. Odell, Jr., and receivers	246
STEVENS, J. Edward—H. Colell	312
SANDERS-BEARD COMPANY—A. D. Straus and others	501
SILVER, John S.—J. C. Brower	4,046
STERN, Rachel—People's Bank of Brooklyn	347
SMITH, Mary, otherwise Mary Green—F. Goodfriend	71
TENNEY, Herman J.—T. C. Raine & Co.	414
TRAVERS, John B.—Ellen Lewis	32
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. H. Israels and another	3,258
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George P. Biggs	519
THE NEW YORK CARBON WORKS—German-American Bank of Brooklyn	1,812
TYLER, Carlton E.—Hermann Furniture and Plumbers' Cabinet Works	122
VAN OSTRAND, Garrett—J. Schraeter	82
WATERMAN, Clara—E. Kumke	44
WELLBROCK, Jacob, and James Lane—The People, &c.	1,000
WISCHANSKI, Samuel L. and Harris—G. Weber and another	63
WISCHANSKI, Samuel L.—G. Weber and another	96

TRIED TO BEHEAD HIS WIFE.

Louis Sebillotte Was Jealous of Her Former Husband, a French Military Convict.

Louis Sebillotte, a Frenchman, fifty years of age, attempted to behead his wife with a large jackknife yesterday, at 2,147 Third Avenue, where she runs a dyeing establishment. He was prevented, but not until he had gashed his wife's neck badly. Mrs. Sebillotte returned Monday from several months' absence in France.

Mrs. Sebillotte married an army officer in France before she became the wife of Sebillotte. Her first husband had some difficulty with a fellow-officer and received a life sentence in the military prison at Toulon. This gave her a right to a divorce. Sebillotte heard of this a year ago, and received word from a friend in France that his wife's first husband had been pardoned, and was coming to this country to claim his wife. This made him insanely jealous. About nine months ago he tried to choke her to death. He was placed under bonds to keep the peace for six months.

Sebillotte went to the shop Monday night and acted strangely, his wife says. Yesterday morning he gained an entrance to the rear room of the shop, and just as his wife was passing to the kitchen he caught her by the throat with his left hand and began slashing with his right. At this moment a woman entered the store. She rushed out screaming, and her cries attracted the attention of Alexander Fritz, who keeps a stationery store next door. Sebillotte, when he saw Fritz, dashed into the street, but was caught by Detectives Reid and Meehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. In his pocket were found three letters. One was addressed to the Chief of Police of New York in which he said that when his wife's body was found it would be headless. Another letter addressed to the newspapers said that they were always looking for sensations, and he would give them one.

Mrs. Sebillotte was attended by a physician, who found it necessary to take twenty stitches in her throat. She was able to appear in the Harlem Police Court later in the day, when Sebillotte was held in $5,000 bail upon a charge of felonious assault. Sebillotte admitted that he had attempted to kill himself Monday night by taking a dose of vitriol, but it only made him sick. He said he would kill himself when he got out.

ELEVATOR FALLS SIX STORIES.

Several Persons Are Injured in a Mott Street Building.

An elevator carying twenty-four men and boys fell yesterday from the fifth floor to the cellar of the building at 132 Mott Street, which is occupied by several firms. Several persons were injured, but none seriously. Victor Berlin, nineteen years old, of 49 Eldridge Street, who is employed on the fifth floor by a tailor, was cut about the hands and bruised, and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The accident occurred at 12:30 o'clock, when the employes were going up stairs to their work after having eaten their lunch. The regular car runner was in charge of the car, which is used for both freight and passenger service. When the fifth floor was reached one of the big cables broke, and the car shot down to the cellar. All the passengers were thrown in a heap, and great excitement prevailed for a time until it was found that no one had been badly injured.

SUES FOR BONDS WORTH $85,000.

Mrs. Marks Accuses Price, McCormick & Co.—They Reply.

Annie E. Marks of Ocean Springs, Miss., has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover $85,000 worth of bonds from Price, McCormick & Co. of this city. The complainant alleges that the bonds are being unlawfully withheld from her, she having given them into the possession of the firm in June, July, and August of this year. The bonds are those of the New Orleans Water Company, the New Orleans Brewery Company, the American Brewing Company, the New Orleans Railroad Company, the City of Shreveport, the Crescent City Railroad Company, and the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.

Counsel for Price, McCormick & Co. in a statement said: "Mr. A. F. Marks, husband of Mrs. Marks, the plaintiff, has for some months been buying and selling stocks through Price, McCormick & Co., and gave them as collateral the bonds referred to by Mrs. Marks in her complaint, stating at first that he owned them himself. Subsequently he admitted that the bonds belonged to his wife, and procured a letter from her addressed to Price, McCormick & Co. confirming his action in using the bonds for collateral, and authorizing them to hold the bonds to protect themselves against losses on his account."

The President to Visit St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Richard Kerns obtained a promise from the President today to visit St. Louis on his Western trip. It is expected that the President will spend a night in St. Louis, and that a reception will be tendered him.

Methodist Lay Representation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 27.—The Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Charleston, has voted, 240 ayes to 1 nay, in favor of equal lay representation.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.
At 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
TUESDAY, OCT. 4, NOON.
EXECUTORS' SALE
to close Estate of John McConville,
49 CHOICE LOTS,
finely located on and near
149TH ST.,
UNION AVE. AND
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
23D WARD, N. Y. CITY.

Directly on line of Trolley R. R., convenient to "L" station, St. Mary's Park, and new Public School. Rapidly growing neighborhood; sewers, water, gas, electric lights, &c.

60 Per Cent. on Mortgage

if desired; 5 per cent. Title perfect. Insured free of cost to each purchaser.

SEND FOR MAPS to M. H. Hagerty, Executor, 10 Platt St.; Duer, Strong & Jarvis, Attorneys, 50 Wall St., and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York.

A COFFIN TRUST FORMING.

Overproduction and Low Profits Have Led to a Movement for a Union of Factories.

An overproduction of burial caskets in this country has made serious inroads into the profits of the manufacturers, and has led to an effort to curtail competition by a general consolidation of interests. Some of the Western coffin manufacturers have been at work since last Spring trying to effect a union of all the principal concerns in the coffin trade in this country. Assents to such a union have been given by several important companies in the West, but up to the present time the big concerns in the East have not become identified with the movement.

There are now about a hundred manufacturers of burial caskets in the United States, representing a capitalization of between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. Within the past year or two the output of coffins has been in excess of the demand. Western manufacturers have contributed more largely to this overproduction than have the Eastern concerns, and the trade depression has been more keenly felt in the West than in the East. Propositions to form a gigantic corporation, or coffin trust, emanated from Chicago and St. Louis, and the scheme is now being pushed energetically by Western influence.

A dispatch from Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday said that "the Consolidated Coffin Trust, represented by J. Pierpont Morgan of New York City," had made propositions to the Dubuque Casket Company and the Iowa Coffin Company to become members of the trust. The coupling of J. Pierpont Morgan's name with this project was apparently unwarranted, for George S. Bowdoin of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that that firm had no connection with any coffin trust or corporation, and knew nothing about any such enterprise.

Eastern manufacturers of coffins say that the "coffin trust" is still "in the air." A widespread desire is said to exist in the coffin trade for some action that will place restrictions on the production and enable the manufacturers now in the business to realize a profit on their goods. There has as yet been no meeting called for the purpose of organization, and the promoters of the project have nothing more tangible in hand than the assurance of a number of manufacturers that they would be "willing to go into a combination of some kind." In talking the matter over some of the leading coffin manufacturers have suggested that if a consolidated company was formed J. Pierpont Morgan would be a good man to place the new securities.

The first step toward consolidation in the coffin-manufacturing industry was taken about six years ago, when the National Casket Company was formed. Three big concerns united to form this company. They were Chappell, Chase, Maxwell & Co. of New York, Hamilton, Lemon, Arnold & Co. of Allegheny, Penn., and the Stein Manufacturing Company of Rochester. This concern is capitalized at $3,000,000, its general offices are at 50 Great Jones Street, New York, and William Hamilton of Pittsburg, Penn., is the President. Since its organization the National Casket Company has bought factories in Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and Albany, and has established agencies in most of the principal cities of the United States. This is the largest concern in the casket-manufacturing business, but its officers have not yet assented to the "coffin trust" proposition.

Some months ago the Western promoters of the trust scheme approached the National Casket Company on the subject, and the officers of this company replied that, should there appear to be a general disposition on the part of the manufacturers of coffins to unite, the National Casket people would take the matter under consideration. The proposed great combination of coffin makers, therefore, is at present in a state of formation, with indefinite prospects. It is the general belief among Eastern manufacturers that the Western promoters of the scheme are obtaining options on some of the big Western factories, with a view of forming a good-sized nucleus for the general consolidation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Movement for a New Tariff Association Growing Stronger.

The movement for the organization of another Tariff Association to determine local fire insurance rates and the brokerage commissions which they carry, is gaining support in several strong offices, which were decidedly indifferent at the meeting on Sept. 20, when the resolutions outlining the plan were adopted. One prominent British manager said yesterday that the obstacles now existing are less formidable than any which have been overcome in the formation of previous associations. He said further:

"The managers can now look back upon the six years and a half during which they adhered to the rules of the last association, and compare results with the inevitable outcome of the demoralization, which has run rampant since April 29 of this year. The companies do not realize their debt to the old Executive Committee for the inculcation of sound underwriting practices. The discipline of those six years is bound to tell, and its influence will do much to hasten the reorganization, which alone will restore any prospect of dividends.

"The companies do not feel the necessity for better rates so much as the ability to place the coinsurance clause upon the policies issued. The greatest losses of the Summer have been in the main attributable to the lack of coinsurance and to inadequate premium receipts.

"One interesting indication of the belief among the brokers that an association will be formed soon is the desire of some to negotiate contracts with the companies to write certain risks for a designated period at a specified rate, on the theory that the assured will have to pay the market rate, which is likely to go up considerably before the first of the year."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The new Underwriters' Club will take possession of its quarters, at 73 William Street, on Nov. 1. Over 380 members have been secured, including a good many representative insurance men.

William Bates of Liverpool, Secretary of the Sea Insurance Company, will be present at the meeting of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters to-day, at which the general condition of marine insurance charges will be taken up. F. A. White, underwriter of the Marine Insurance Company of London, will also be present.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest opened in the Hotel Auditorium, at Chicago, yesterday. J. H. Lenehan, the President of the association, delivered the address of welcome to the delegates. He said that the education of the people afforded the only protection for the companies against the aggression of ignorant and corrupt legislators. The annual address was delivered by Charles Janvier, President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

The Thingvalla Line Absorbed.

A. E. Johnson & Co. yesterday confirmed the report that the Thingvalla Line had been merged in the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen. The Thingvalla Line is the only one plying between New York and the ports of Denmark and Norway. The United Steamship Company has 150 vessels, and carries on services with Newport News, New Orleans, the Mediterranean, and the Far East. It has raised its share capital to 25,000,000 kroners, or about $6,200,000, an increase of 15,000,000 kroners, to effect the absorption of the Thingvalla Line. Mr. Johnson is now abroad in connection with the changes. New and larger vessels are now building for the New York service.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR HOTEL

The Most Comfortable in New York.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WINTER.

GRAND LOCATION.
Entire Block on Fifth Ave.
46TH TO 47TH STREETS.

FLOODED WITH SUNLIGHT AND AIR.
SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PLANS.

WARREN F. LELAND, Prop.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
FIFTH AVE. & 8TH ST., N. Y.
NEW ANNEX, NOS. 15 & 17 FIFTH AV.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS for transient and permanent guests.
Service a la carte from 6 A. M. to 1 A. M.
The BREEVOORT has an established reputation and is particularly noted for the excellence of its cooking.
Apartments for the season may be secured at special low rates if engaged before October 1st.
JAIMES & MEYER, Proprietors.

THE SCHUYLER,
New High-Class Family Hotel.
Now Open for Inspection.
59 & 61 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Strictly fireproof. Restaurant. All outside rooms. Improvements not to be found in any other building of its kind in the city. Apartments decorated to suit. IMPERIAL REALTY COMPANY, Owner, 1,133 Broadway. A. W. Eager, Mgr.

The Hanover
S. E. Cor. FIFTH AVENUE and 15th ST.
RENOVATED THROUGHOUT.

A high-class family hotel with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished; private service if desired. Will open early in October. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

THE LANGHAM,
5th Ave. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city; choice apartments, sunny rooms; cuisine and service second to none; sixteenth season begins Oct. 1.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS
TO LET.

Irvington and Rockland,
136 TO 142 WEST 16TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $55 per month.

St. Clement,
365 WEST 23D ST.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms. Hot Air Heat. Rents, $35 per month.

227 and 237 West 135th St.,
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated. Rents, $40 to $50 per month.

269 West 136th St.,
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated, Hot Water, and Gas Ranges. Rent, $48 per month.

273 West 138th St.,
6 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $40 to $42.50 per month.

272 West 139th St.,
6 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $40 to $42.50 per month.

267 West 139th St.,
7 Rooms and Bath. Steam Heated and Hall Service. Rents, $50 and $55 per month.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem. OPEN SUNDAYS.

THE WESTMINSTER,
EAST 16TH ST., adjoining the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL, NEW YORK.

Handsomely furnished suites to rent. Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room a la carte or table d'hote. THE QUIET AND PRIVACY OF HOME LIFE COMBINED WITH THE INDEPENDENCE AND CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL.
I. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

74, 76 and 78 West 85th St.

Extra wide, light Apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; hardwood; elevator, hall boys; electric lights free. Apply on premises or STRONG & IRELAND, 60 Liberty St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

123 WEST 55TH ST.—

17-foot house; two-story extension; unusually attractive; moderate rent.
Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway,
Or janitor, 108 West 55th St.

LEFT OVER HOUSES AND FLATS; GREAT variety; all prices; west side. STEVENS, 93d St., corner Columbus Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE on Lenox Hill, neighborhood Madison Av. and 69th St.; rent, $2,500.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,

108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,
40 minutes via Erie Railway.

Two unusually attractive houses, 12 and 14 rooms; newly decorated; ample grounds, fine old shade; stables; five minutes' walk to station. Rent, $550 and $700. Illustrated circulars.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.
Nutley office opposite station.

NUTLEY, N. J.

40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern houses; well-shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway.
Nutley office opposite station.
P. S.—Send for illustrated circular.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BULKHEAD WITH 6 OR MORE lots above 122d St.; East River preferred. Address T. A. THORNE, Sun Up-Town Office, 1,265 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or [illegible] Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. [illegible] same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with other duties; personal references. 15 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call, Wednesday, 9 East 90th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; willing to live in city, Morristown, or Lakewood, N. J.; best city and country references. L., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK, &c., UP-STAIRS WORK.—By two young girls to do work of private family; one good cook, washer, ironer, and the other to do up-stairs work, assisting washing; references. 36 West 92d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; small family; city or country; good city reference. 216 West 36th St., Brennan Bell.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—HOUSEWORK.—By three Swedish girls as cook, laundress, or general housework. Battery Park Mission, 27 State St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; no objection to country; best references. Lucullus, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess; is very highly recommended by the parents of a young girl whom she has taught for several years; thoroughness, exceptional powers of adaptation and imparting instruction, with refined, moral influence, are her qualifications; will guarantee thorough foundation in English studies and piano. American, Box 196 Times Office.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a middle-aged woman to do housework for small family, or for kitchen work; small wages. 423 West 49th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to a lady; speaks three languages; splendid needlewoman; excellent reference; no objection to country. R. A., ring dressmaker's bell, D. K., third floor, 640 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German Protestant girl as maid and fine seamstress with American family; no objection to light chamberwork. Doute, 308 East 22d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By an elderly German woman as laundress or general housework; reference. Mrs. Sanders, 806 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 55 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; three years' reference from last place. 131 East 31st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by the day; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Huth, 257 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; by day or week; first-class for alterations or any kind of sewing. B. D., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for an excellent waitress who has lived in the family a long time and whom she can thoroughly recommend. D. B., 15 W. 96th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; very best city references. 329 East 88th St., McCue's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman as waitress in a private family; reference; no cards. 246 West 26th St., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; 8 years' best city reference. [illegible] Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

WASHING.—By a colored woman to take washing home. 149 West 24th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Highly recommended for capability and character; tall, neat appearing, intelligent man; fourteen years' experience; excellent references from last place, which he left to enlist in the army. Reliable, Times Up-town Office, Box 300, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss, in family; sober, honest; height, 6 feet; very competent; best references. K. Heiniger, 272 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and to be generally useful; reliable; single; thoroughly understands care of carriages and horses; careful city driver; reference. A. B. C., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced horseman; excellent city driver; thoroughly competent and respectful; twelve years' reference from last employer. D. C., 165 East 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has best references as to sobriety and honesty; good, careful driver. Call or address T. W., 54 East 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Generally useful, reliable, single, Frenchman; thoroughly understands care of carriages and horses; careful city driver; references. J. B., 213 West 25th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent, reliable; neat appearance; willing and obliging; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. F., 500 Madison Avenue.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—As head gardener; family in country will highly recommend as competent and reliable man, and to be everything desirable for those needing such person; married; one child. Gardener Florist, 448 West 50th St., care Weber.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTIONS.—AN ATTORNEY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A SALARIED ENGAGEMENT WITH A LARGE HOUSE TO ATTEND TO ITS COLLECTIONS AND LAW BUSINESS. LEX, BOX 196 TIMES OFFICE.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By man, with references; Scotch Protestant. Wallace, Box 208, 154 6th Av.

GERMAN COUPLE, middle-aged, wish situation in a small private family; city or country; well recommended. G. W., 141 East 48th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, handy with tools, willing to work at anything. Honest, 1,242 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK, &c., UP-STAIRS WORK.—Two young girls to do work of private family; one good cook, washer, ironer, and the other to do up-stairs work, assisting washing; references. 36 West 92d St.

WANTED—For child of two years, nurse; North German or French preferred; good seamstress and willing to make herself useful; must be young, strong, and very neat, and have personal references. Apply Wednesday between 11 and 1 at 216 East 18th St.

WANTED—By a lady living in the country, French nurse, Protestant, highest recommendations, to take care of two little girls, eight and four years of age; good home, every comfort. Write full particulars to P. O. Box 1,388, N. Y.

WANTED—Chambermaid, French or Swiss preferred; must be competent and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, 10 to 12, 65 East 56th St.

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash, and iron; city reference. Call before 12 at 423 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A prominent ice company, with New York offices, wishes to secure the services of a high-classed, experienced ice salesman of good address, with executive ability to handle salesmen and attend to the retail contracts of the company. Steady employment. Address by letter, stating age, experience, salary expected, reference, and particulars. RETAIL, 270 West 23d St.

WANTED—Butler; an experienced English butler; Protestant; single; good cleaner of silver; about 5 feet 10 inches in stature. Reply by letter stating reference and length of time of employment. Must be sober and industrious. Private house New York City. Letter Box 46, Union Club.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL SOLD.

Reported that the Company Will Be Reorganized by Nathan Straus.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Lakewood Hotel, with its furniture and grounds, was sold to-day at chancery sale, the result of the foreclosure of a mortgage for $[illegible],000 by Marcus Stine of New York. Mr. Stine bought the property to-day, bidding $241,000. It is said the company which has owned the hotel will now be reorganized by Nathan Straus of New York and that the house will be reopened about the middle of November. The property includes the links of the Lakewood Golf Club.

The hotel, it is said, never paid a dividend, either under the management of the company or under a manager who leased it from the company, and the foreclosure sale was held to clear the hotel and enable the company to start anew with a clean record. Mr. Stine had his mortgage guaranteed by bond by Mr. Straus and others.

TRAMPS BOARD A TRAIN.

The Conductor of a Lake Shore Freight Robbed Near Elyria, Ohio.

ELYRIA, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Lake Shore Freight Train No. 75 was boarded by tramps when about two miles west of here last night and the conductor, Burt Null, robbed. Null had started from the caboose for the head end of the train when he was suddenly halted by four men, evidently tramps, who thrust revolvers under his nose and told him to hand over his valuables. Null promptly gave the tramp highwaymen his gold watch and $3, all the valuables he had at the time. The men then ordered him to proceed on his way toward the engine, and by way of punctuating their remarks fired their revolvers several times. The tramps then cut the train in two and started back for the caboose to find the rear brakeman.

The brakeman, however, heard the shooting, and surmising what had happened, ran to the caboose and locked himself in. The highwaymen then jumped from the train and escaped into the woods. The trainmen were unarmed.

WOMAN INJURED AT A FIRE.

Her Husband in Attempting to Go to Her Rescue Is Badly Burned.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 27.—Mrs. Martin Shrope, wife of a fireman on the Erie Railroad, was slightly burned about the hands this morning in escaping from a fire, and her husband was badly burned about the face and head in trying to go to her rescue. Just after Shrope left the house to go to his work, a gasoline stove in Mrs. Garrison's kitchen, on the floor below, exploded. Mrs. Garrison had gone to a bedroom, and knew nothing of the explosion until the fire had cut off exit by the stairs. She and her children escaped by the rear door.

Mrs. Shrope climbed out of a window to escape the smoke, and hung suspended. Her husband ran back, and grabbing a clothesline started up-stairs through the flames. He got but part way up when the line, which was dragging behind him, became entangled and he stopped and ran back. He and several other men then held a mattress, into which his wife dropped. She was burned about the hands, where the flames had licked the window sill, but was uninjured by the fall. Her husband's burns were severe, and he could not return to work.

The excitement attending the rescue of the woman caused a delay in sending in an alarm, and then someone pulled a box in West Orange and one in Orange, causing the fire departments of both places to respond. The house and its entire contents were destroyed, and the building next door damaged.

A Sword for Lieut. Col. Smith.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., Sept. 27.—Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith, of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, who served in Cuba, will receive a handsome sword from the residents of this town on Saturday evening at the Academy Hall. The presentation speech will be made by Dr. J. H. B. Browning. There will be music and fireworks, and all the residents will take part in the exercises.

A Missouri Woman a Murderer.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Sept. 27.—Mrs. George Ewing shot and instantly killed Mrs. Frank Ewing at the former's home last night. The women were sisters-in-law. Mrs. George Ewing's husband was away from home, and Mrs. Frank Ewing had gone to stay with her all night. They quarreled in the course of the night and Mrs. George Ewing got a pistol and shot her guest.

The Suffolk County Fair Opens.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 27.—There were over 5,000 persons on the Suffolk County Fair Grounds when the annual horse show and fair of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society was opened to-day. Every department of the show has more entries than last year, and Secretary Foster says that the Fair promises to be the most successful ever held by the association.

Storm Kills Kentucky Thoroughbreds

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 27.—An electric storm last night did great damage to property and killed three valuable horses in different parts of the country. Imported Simon Magnus, a noted thoroughbred stallion; a fast trotting filly by General Wilkes, and a saddle stallion were killed. Many buildings were struck.

BOARDERS WANTED.

132 WEST 75TH ST.—Suite, with private bath; other choice rooms; with board; reference.

RECEPTION ROOM, FOYER HALL ADJOINING, suitable for doctor; also, large front or back room. 168 East 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 29 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

$1. OUTING

TO

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,

AND THE

Switchback Railroad,

VIA

Central Railroad of New Jersey,

SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

TRAINS WITH LUNCH CARS ATTACHED leave NEW YORK, FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., N. R., at 8:30 A. M.; South Ferry, foot Whitehall St., at 8:25 A. M. Returning, arrive in the city about 9 P. M.

Switchback 50 cents extra, if purchased on train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Regular Excursions until October 15th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn.

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

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Corner of Broadway & Prince St.

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of every description for Autumn and Winter. A very large and handsome assortment of

BROUGHAMS

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Every kind of carriage for pleasure driving in the country or city. Some very interesting bargains in good second-hand work.

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AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.

Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

PERSONAL.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
745 High Street, Newark, N. J.

No fight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work, every case making a cure.

INSTRUCTION.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44th St.

Reopens Sept. 26th, with an enlarged corps of teachers and increased facilities. Pupils may be received FOR THE ENTIRE DAY, making their study and play under masters.

Beginners' Class, for little boys; tuition, $100; 4 vacancies.

25 Boarders received under 4 resident masters; no extras; 2 vacancies.

Fireproof Building, gymnasium and armory, perfect ventilation and heating.

Military Drill, Physical Training; 105 old Berkeley boys in U. S. Army, 40 officers.

Berkeley Oval—The school playground—most complete athletic field in America.

Dr. White will be at the school daily to meet parents after Sept. 15th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

Hamilton Institute,

45 W. 81ST ST., MANHATTAN SQ., N. Y.

Prepares for all colleges and universities. Commercial course, primary and junior departments.

Principal will be at the school after Sept. 12th. Military drill (one hour each week) under the charge of West Point graduate.

Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground.

N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., M. A., Principal

THE CUTLER SCHOOL

20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from 9 until 1.

VISITATION ACADEMY OF FREDERICK CITY, MARYLAND.

One of the oldest educational convents in the United States, situated in the mountains, of Maryland, one hour and a half from Baltimore; an ideal school for girls and young ladies; fine kindergarten is established; regular and elective studies, with excellent musical advantages; conducted by the Ladies of the Visitation. For terms, &c., address DIRECTRESS, Academy of the Visitation, Frederick City, Md.

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13 Astor Place, near Broadway.

For annual catalogue address Principal, HERMAN F. SENFTNER, (Columbia.)

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.

Reopens, 270 West 72d St., cor. West End Av., Wednesday, Sept. 28. Thorough Collegiate Preparation, Intermediate and Primary Departments. Optional Military Drill. Gymnasium, hot luncheon, play ground. Catalogues on application. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now. Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th. Year book on request.

Modern Sanitary Building,

Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.

Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
75 Court St., Brooklyn.

Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
9 EAST 49TH ST.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.

A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application. Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL. M., Prin.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816. Reopens Oct. 5.
New Location, 176 W. 72d St., Sherman Square.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 60th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 courses, $250 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.

Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.

Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

The Helburn School No. 35 West 90th St. For boys and girls. Thoroughly Graded from Kindergarten to High School. Reopens October 3d.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, }
MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

331 MADISON AVENUE.
MISS KETCHUM'S CLASS FOR YOUNG BOYS.
FOURTEENTH YEAR WILL OPEN OCTOBER 10.

Miss Ketchum will be at the class-rooms after September 18th, daily, from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M.

UTICA, N. Y.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

Term opens Sept. 22, 1898.

MISS Le Baron Drumm's Boarding and Day School for Girls, boys in primary classes and kindergarten; college preparation. Reopens Oct. 6th. 40 West 72d St.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn.—Fall term begins Sept. 26th. For information address Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school. Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

DR. J. SACHS.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.

Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.

Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

Horace Mann School, Teachers' College,

Morningside Heights, 120th Street West. All grades preparatory to business and college. Certificate admits to Columbia, Barnard, and other Colleges. Fees: Kindergarten, $40 per year; primary, $125; grammar, $150; high school, $200. No extras. Entrance examinations Sept. 22d. Fall term opens Sept. 26th.

VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Principal.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for College and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

L. C. MYGATT, L.H.D., Head Master.

The Misses Ely's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
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REOPENS OCTOBER FIFTH.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY

NEW BUILDING, 84th St. and West End Av. Preparation for all colleges, (Resident,) West Point, and Annapolis. Resident students received. Tenth year begins Sept. 29th. Send for illustrated year book.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D.

Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

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60th year. Special opportunities for students desiring to save time in preparation.

WM. J. BETTS, M. A., (Yale,) Principal.

Miss S. D. Doremus.

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
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1836. Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. 1867.
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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM { FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.

Sept. office hours, 11—12 & 2:30—3:30.

Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners.

REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Mrs. MARIA KRAUS-BOELTE, Principal.
Hotel San Remo, West, Cor. 75th Street.

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Seventeenth year begins October 3d. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 5th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School, 348 Madison Avenue, reopens October 3rd.—Preparation for Bryn Mawr, Barnard, and all other colleges. Classes for little girls.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.

For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } **Day School,** 35 Nassau St. **Evening School,** 9 W. 18th St. **"Dwight Method" of Instruction,** LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace's Schools

OPENING IN OCTOBER.

83d St. and Boulevard, and HARLEM, 80-82 West 126th St. See circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the assignee of the Tropical Decorating Company, in pursuance of the order of the Supreme Court dated July 22, 1898, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash only, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Martin T. Hatch, auctioneer, all the book accounts of the Tropical Decorating Company remaining uncollected and assigned by said company to the undersigned for the benefit of creditors, on the 27th day of January, 1897.—Dated September 27th, 1898.

JOHN JAY McKELVEY, Assignee, 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FREDERICK W. MATTOCKS, Attorney for Assignee, 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE ON the 21st day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of PYKE, WILLIAMS & CO., lately doing business at No. 2,807 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wahle & Stone, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated N. Y., Aug. 30th, 1898.

HERMAN MAYER, Assignee.

WAHLE & STONE, attorneys for Assignee, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au31-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor.

MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

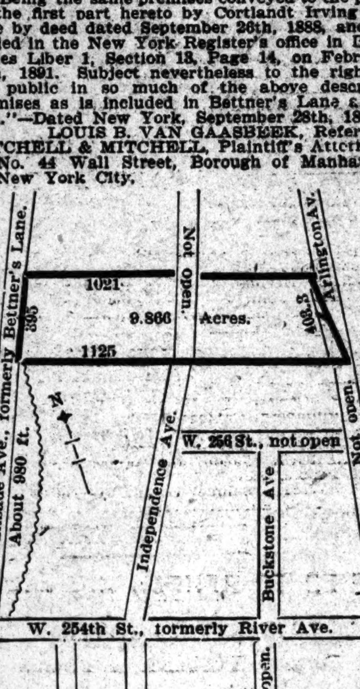
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, as sole acting trustee under the last will and testament of George E. Woolsey, deceased, and the codicils thereto, plaintiff, against JOHN T. IRVING, defendant.—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All those certain plots, or pieces of land, situate, lying, and being at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County of New York, (formerly in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester,) being a part of the lands and premises which upon a map entitled 'Map of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., made under the direction of Thomas L. Ogden, referee appointed by the Supreme Court in the suit in partition of James H. Jones against Anne W. Suydam and others in pursuance of judgment therein dated November 20th, 1882,' and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, are known and designated as Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight which said Plots Numbers Four, Five, Seven, and Eight being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of said Plot Number Four as laid down on said map in the centre line of Bettner's Lane; thence running south sixty-seven degrees east along the northerly boundary line of property formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, deceased, and along land now or lately of Joseph Rosenthal, one thousand and twenty-one (1,021) feet; thence running south eleven degrees and twenty-five minutes west four hundred and three (403) feet and three-tenths (3-10) of a foot; thence running north sixty-seven degrees west on a line drawn parallel to the first above-described line and along the northerly line of Plots Numbers Nine and Six on said map eleven hundred and twenty-five (1,125) feet to the centre line of said Bettner's Lane; thence, running north twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes east along the centre line of said Bettner's Lane three hundred and ninety-five (395) feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds Nine (9) acres and eight hundred and sixty-six one thousandths (866-1,000) of an acre, be the same more or less.

"Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part hereto by Cortlandt Irving and wife by deed dated September 26th, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office in Block Series Liber 1, Section 13, Page 14, on February 12th, 1891. Subject nevertheless to the right of the public in so much of the above described premises as is included in Bettner's Lane aforesaid."—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The property to be sold is about 400 yards north of the Riverdale Station, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-seven and 92-100 dollars, ($13,297.92,) with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fifteen 60-100 dollars, ($315.60,) with interest from the 9th day of July, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $462.30.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1898.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robinson, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw6mTh.

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HULSEBERG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. HENRY D. OTTEN, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my25-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerad, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MEINELL, VICOMTESSE D'AVENEL, LAURA JANE DELANCEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA JANE DELANCEY MEINELL, Vicomtesse d'Avenel, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of June, 1898. CLIFFORD A. HAND, Ancillary Administrator, with will annexed. je8-1aw6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

ROGERS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ROGERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James B. Butler, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. WILLIAM TAYLOR, Executor. JAMES B. BUTLER, Attorney for Executor, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my26-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ST. JOHN, WILLIAM F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carroll St. John, Alexander Pope St. John, Newton St. John, Orlina St. John Alexander, May St. John Van Gundell, Gertrude St. John Wood, the City of New York, Eliza St. John, Sallie French, and Jeanette McKay, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM F. ST. JOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frederick B. Schenck, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s28-1aw6wW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.
New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 AM.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 AM.
" " West 22d St. Pier.. 9 AM.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Last Up Trip Oct. 15. Down, Oct. 17.

Albany Evening Line.

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for points North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.

Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tues., Oct. 4, 10 AM	Saale, Sat., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 18, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Nov. 8, 10 AM
K. Friedr'h, Nov. 1, 10 AM	Ka. W. d. G., Nv. 15, 10 AM

Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tu., Oct. 11, 10 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen..........Thursday, Sept. 29, noon
H. F. Meier..........Thursday, Oct. 6, noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kai. Wm. II., Oct. 1, 11 AM	Aller.....Oct. 15, 11 AM
Fulda.....Oct. 8, 11 AM	Werra.....Oct. 22, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 5, 11 AM	†Aller.....Nov. 26, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Nov. 12, 11 AM	†Ems.....Dec. 3, 11 AM
*F. Bismar'k, N. 19, 11 AM	*A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 8 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria, Oct. 1, 8 AM | Ph'nicia, Oct. 22, 10:30 AM
Patria, Oct. 8, 11 AM | Pennsyl'a, Oct. 29, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis.......Oct. 12	St. Louis.......Nov. 16
St. Paul.......Oct. 19	St. Paul.......Nov. 23
Paris.......Oct. 26	Paris.......Nov. 30

*Sailing Saturdays at 12 noon.

*Pennland.......Oct. 1	*Belgenland.......Oct. 22
*Rhynland.......Oct. 15	*Pennland.......Oct. 29

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Noordland.......Sept. 28	*Southwark.......Oct. 12
Friesland.......Oct. 5	Westernland.......Oct. 19

*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.......OCTOBER 1
MENOMINEE.......OCTOBER 8
MESABA.......OCTOBER 15
MOHEGAN.......OCTOBER 22

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM	Campania, Oct. 15, 1 PM
Scythia, Oct. 5, Noon	Umbria, Oct. 22, 10 AM
Etruria, Oct. 8, 10 AM	Lucania, Oct. 29, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

"COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTY, LAST of the season, from San Francisco, Oct. 29th. Limited numbers, six months tour." Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC, via Honolulu.......Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.......Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.......Oct. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.......Nov. 10
BELGIC, via Honolulu.......Nov. 19, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATTRACTIVE AUTUMN TOURS

New York, Old Point Comfort,
Richmond,
Newport News, Norfolk, Washington.

Skirting the coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia to Hampton Roads, in one of the beautiful steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Returning leisurely by water or rail.

The normal climate of this section during the Fall and early Winter is delightful.

Tickets include Hotel Accommodations at points en route, as well as rail and steamer fares for the entire trip.

Shorter trips to Old Point Comfort and Richmond, with or without hotel coupons.

The launching of the new U. S. Battleship "ILLINOIS" will occur at Newport News, October 4th, at 11 A. M. It will be a grand spectacle. Don't miss it.

For full information apply to OLD DOMINION S. S. CO., Pier 26, North River, N. Y. City.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon	Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A. M.	Teutonic, Oct. 26, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon	Britannic, Nov. 2, Noon
Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon	Cymric, Nov. 9, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and **3:27** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St., and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B, 10:45 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily except Sunday for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Car for Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:30 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "2757 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Sept. 18, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *11:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M. (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices, 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE WAR INQUIRY BOARD

A List of Questions Prepared and Sent to Secretary Alger and the Heads of His Departments.

MUCH INFORMATION WANTED

The Commissioners Outline the Scope of Their Work—Alger's Letter to the President—When a Report May Be Expected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Investigating Commission resumed its labors at 10 o'clock to-day in the Lemon Building, and at the close of the morning session, when an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow, gave out a number of documents bearing upon the work undertaken. These comprise the letter of Secretary Alger to the President requesting that the investigation be made, a brief address to the public in the form of a resolution, and a letter from Chairman Dodge to the Secretary of War, inclosing a list of inquiries to the Secretary and to the heads of the various divisions of the War Department, calling for specific information bearing upon the conduct of the war.

With the letter to the Secretary of War were inclosed questions indicating the character of information desired at the hands of the Surgeon General, the Quartermaster General, the Subsistence Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Adjutant General.

The letter of Secretary Alger to the President, which was made public, asking for the investigation is as follows:

War Department, Washington, Sept. 8, 1898.

To the President:

I have the honor to ask that a board, consisting of from five to seven members of the most distinguished soldiers and civilians that can be selected be appointed by you, with full power to investigate thoroughly every bureau of the War Department in connection with the mustering, clothing, supplying, and arming of troops, transportation, the letting of contracts and chartering vessels, and all expenditures of every kind, as well as of orders issued by this department—indeed, that everything connected with the army be thoroughly investigated for your information.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The resolutions adopted by the committee were as follows:

Resolved, First, that the Secretary of War, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Surgeon General be requested to transmit to this commission all complaints that have been received by them since April 1, 1898, touching the conduct of the war.

Resolved, Second, that this commission invites and is ready and will receive and consider any complaints about the management of any of the various branches of the War Department from any person or persons; that we respectfully request that such complaints be made in writing, stating facts that the party knows of his own knowledge plainly and in detail, giving names of any officers or enlisted men who may be charged with misconduct or incompetency, addressed to the Secretary of the commission at Washington, D. C.

Scope of the Commission's Work.

The letter to Secretary Alger from the investigating committee outlining the scope of their work is as follows:

Office of Commission Appointed by the President to Investigate the Conduct of the War Department in the War with Spain, Lemon Building,

Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1898.

To the Secretary of War:

Sir: Pursuant to authority conferred upon us by the President, we have the honor to request that you direct the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, the Surgeon General, the Chief of Ordnance, and the Chief of Engineers to furnish us, as soon as practicable, information as to the condition of their several departments at the time of the declaration of war with Spain and the operations of these departments from that time until the present.

We desire the information to include the following, viz.:

1. The times and places of the mobilization of the regular and volunteer troops.
2. The organization of these troops into the various sub-divisions of the army, the personnel of the brigade, division, corps, and army commanders, and of their staffs, whether appointed from the permanent establishment, from the National Guard, or from civil life.
3. The amount and kind of camp and garrison equipage and other supplies that were on hand at the beginning of the war, the amount subsequently purchased, when and where purchased, when and where delivered to your department, and when and where actually issued to the troops.
4. Similar information in regard to furnishing the troops with arms and accoutrements.
5. Which of the volunteers were armed and equipped in the various State camps and which in the general camps.
6. Upon whose recommendation or judgment the various general rendezvous were selected, and the reasons for such selection.
7. Full particulars relative to the transportation of troops by sea, giving an account of the provisions made for the accommodation and care of the sick and wounded.
8. An account of the quantity, quality, and kind of food furnished the troops, and, in case that any of them failed of being plentifully and seasonably supplied, state the reasons therefor.
9. As to the proper tentage, beds, linen, medicines, food, and all other necessary equipment and supplies for the use of the hospital corps of the army. If there was any lack of these things at any time, state the reasons therefor.
10. Whether the medical staff was efficient and sufficient at all times for the proper care of the sick and wounded, and, if not, state the reasons therefor.
11. Such information relative to the conditions and operations of the Ordnance and Engineering Departments as will be of value to us in our investigations.

We have outlined briefly a portion only of the information that we trust you will be able to give us. It will be satisfactory to have it communicated to us in writing or by the chiefs of the several bureaus in person, with the submission of such records confirming their statements as they may be pleased to hand to us.

To aid you in complying with this request, there is submitted herewith a list of special questions to which, as far as is possible, answers are desired. Very respectfully,

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, President.

Information Wanted from Alger.

To Secretary Alger, the commission has addressed six queries for his reply:

1. Plan of campaign proposed immediately after the declaration of war; was it intended to move at once on Havana, or that the campaign should be postponed until the Autumn?
2. When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?
3. Why was Tampa selected as the base of operations?
4. Why were Summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Tampa?
5. When was the Puerto Rico campaign determined upon?
6. Why were the troops held on transports after embarkation at Tampa and not permitted to sail for several days?

The seventeen questions addressed to the Medical Department are:

1. What was the organization of the Medical Department on April 1, 1898; how many officers with their rank, how many hospital stewards, and what was the size of the Hospital Corps?
2. How many ambulances and litters were available?
3. An army of what size was the department able to completely fit out with medical officers, stewards, and Hospital Corps and necessary surgical instruments and supplies of every character?
4. Between April 1 and Aug. 31, 1898, what steps were taken for fully supplying an army of 250,000 men with all necessary surgeon's stewards, Hospital Corps, ambulances, litters, surgical instruments, and medical supplies of all and every character?
5. How many general hospitals were organized, where located, how equipped and managed, number of patients, and number of deaths in each case between April 1 and Aug. 31, 1898?
6. How many hospitals were established at various camps, what were the arrangements for the care and comfort of the sick and wounded, how many sick were cared for at each camp hospital, and how many deaths occurred?
7. What, if any, railroad ambulance trains were established; where were they located and used?
8. How many hospital ships were obtained. How were they equipped, how managed, and what work did they perform? What arrangements were made, and how were the armies operating in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines supplied with medical officers, medical supplies, and food for the sick and wounded?
9. What number of surgeons of volunteers, hospital stewards, nurses, attendants, &c., were employed between April 1 and Aug. 31 in addition to those in the service of the United States on April 1, 1898?
10. Were all vessels used in transporting sick and wounded thoroughly inspected by a medical officer before troops were permitted to embark, and were they fully supplied with surgeons, surgical instruments, medical supplies of every character, potable water, and proper food for sick and convalescents?
11. Were the armies operating in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines fully supplied with efficient surgeons, stewards, and Hospital Corps, and with ambulances, litters, surgical instruments, medical supplies of all kinds, and proper food for the sick and wounded?
12. Were the Chief Surgeons in the various camps instructed to carefully watch their sanitary condition, to look after their cleanliness, to demand the proper supply of water, to test the water as to its character, to look into the cooking arrangements, to locate the sinks, and to see to their proper care?
13. Why were regimental hospitals in camps abolished and division hospitals substituted? Were the results satisfactory?
14. How were the Surgeons employed in the field, in camps, and in general hospitals selected? Was there any regular examination required, and as a rule have they proved efficient and faithful?
15. How were the hospital stewards, nurses, and attendants selected?
16. What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the Surgeon General in reference to the prompt compliance with requisitions, the lack of proper medical attendance, the lack of surgical instruments, the lack of proper care, food and water for the sick and wounded with armies in the field, or with troops in camp, or men in general hospitals and field hospitals, or on railroad trains or transports at sea; in fact, what, if any, complaints have been made in writing in reference to the issuing of proper supplies or the performance of any duty appertaining to the Medical Department of the army?
17. What funds were at the command of the department on April 1, and what additional funds were available by Aug. 31, under general or special legislation?

Quartermaster General Interrogated.

There are also seventeen interrogations addressed to the Quartermaster General, as follows:

1. Upon the declaration of war, was the organization and were the regulations of the department of such a character as to admit of the prompt equipment and movement of troops?
2. How many officers belonged to the department when war was declared, and how many (with their rank) have been appointed in the volunteer service since that time.
3. For an army of what size was the department prepared fully to supply all necessary clothing, camp, and garrison equipage on April 1, 1898?
4. Was the clothing on hand and ready for issue to troops and that previously issued of a character suitable for use in a tropical climate?
5. What amount of tentage was available, and were the troops sent from garrison life to the field at once furnished with necessary tentage and other Quartermaster's supplies necessary for use in camp life?
6. What steps were taken for fully supplying an army of 250,000 men with suitable clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, and what amount of material of each kind had been obtained, and what amount issued up to Aug. 31, 1898?
7. How many public animals and how many wagons with harness were available April 1, 1898?
8. What steps were taken for obtaining additional animals, wagons, and harness; how were they obtained, and what number had been purchased and issued by Aug. 31, 1898?
9. What arrangements had been made previous to April 1, 1898, for the rapid movement of troops by land and by water?
10. What arrangements were made, and how many troops were actually moved by railroad and by vessel, between April 1 and Aug. 31, 1898?
11. Were full and complete arrangements made for supplying the troops operating in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines with suitable clothing, and with camp and garrison equipage and Quartermaster's stores for armies operating in the field?
12. How many and what vessels were purchased or chartered for transportation of troops? What was the capacity of each vessel? Was it properly arranged for the comfort of the troops so far as was possible? Was there a full supply of water for use of troops arranged in every case, and was each and every vessel carefully inspected by an officer or agent of the department and pronounced satisfactory before troops were permitted to embark?
13. What arrangements were made for the disembarkation of troops when there was a possibility of it being done outside of a harbor?
14. When so-called permanent camps were located for a large force, what arrangements were made for a full and complete supply of portable water for use of troops? Were tent floors furnished in any cases other than for hospitals? If so, where and to whom?
15. When troops were moved by rail for long distances were there any arrangements made for a supply of water? Were there any unnecessary delays in the movements of troops from the camps established on the return of the army from Cuba?
16. What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the Quartermaster General in reference to the prompt compliance with proper requisitions or complaints of any character in reference to the operations of the department in connection with the movement of troops, the issuing of proper and necessary supplies or the performance of any duty appertaining to the Quartermaster's Department?
17. What funds were at the command of the department April 1, 1898, and what additional funds were available by Aug. 31, 1898, under general or special legislation?

Other Information Wanted.

The information required of the Subsistence Department is outlined as follows:

1. What was the organization of the Subsistence Department April 1, 1898, the number and rank of officers, and number of Commissary Sergeants?
2. What additions in number and rank of regular officers and what number of volunteer officers were appointed in the Subsistence Department between April 1 and Aug. 31?
3. On April 1, 1898, an army of what size was the Subsistence Department prepared fully to supply with officers and the necessary field rations, and of what does that ration consist?
4. Between April 1, 1898, and Aug. 31, what arrangements were made for fully supplying with food an army of 250,000 men serving in the field and in camp; what was the field ration and what was the ration in camp?
5. What arrangements were made for supplying the army in Cuba, the army in Puerto Rico, and the army in the Philippines, and of what did the ration actually consist in each case?
6. Were the troops in the field and those in camp fully supplied at all times with proper food? If not, why not?
7. What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the Commissary General in reference to the prompt compliance with requisitions, the lack of food, poor character of food, or complaints of any character whatever in reference to furnishing supplies or the performance of any duty appertaining to the Subsistence Department?
8. What funds were under the command of the department on April 1, and what additional funds were available by Aug. 31 under general or special legislation?

The Chief of the Ordnance Department is asked to inform the commission committee concerning the details as to the organization of the department on April 1 last, the request calling for full details concerning arsenals, guns, mortars, ammunition, the question in each case specifying the information desired. He is also asked for information as to how many sets of horse equipment for cavalry and light artillery were ready at that time, and how many knapsacks, haversacks, meat cans, tin cups, knives, forks, and spoons were then available. He is also requested to give the same facts as to the equipment on the 31st of August, and to state how any additional articles were obtained. The following are the last two of the questions addressed to this official:

5. What, if any, complaints in writing have been received by the Chief of Ordnance in reference to the prompt compliance with proper requisitions, or complaints of any character in reference to the operations of the Ordnance Department in connection with furnishing necessary armament for permanent defenses or siege and field artillery, rifles, equipments for infantry, artillery and cavalry, and ammunition of all kinds?
6. What funds were under the control of the department April 1, 1898, and what additional funds were available by Aug. 31, under general or special legislation?

The request of the Adjutant General calls for specific information as to the number of volunteer troops for the war, including officers and men, and as to their distribution. Specific information is asked concerning the expeditions to Santiago, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, the inquiries in each of these cases calling for the number of regiments of regulars and of volunteers, with the maximum number of troops operating in each campaign, specified with the organization of the command, its commanding General, corps, division, and brigade commanders, the number of officers and enlisted men killed and wounded and the number who have died of wounds or disease.

The Adjutant General is also requested to supply the following information:

Location of camps in the United States; by whom selected; number of regiments and number of officers and enlisted men of regulars and of volunteers at each camp; organization of camps, names of commanding Generals, together with names of division and brigade commanders, length of time each camp was maintained, and number of deaths by disease at each camp.

Progress May Be Very Slow.

The published lists of the inquiries is considered here generally to be very full, although many suggestions of particulars not enumerated are made by officers interested. As at present announced, it is considered ample to occupy the investigators many weeks, and doubt is expressed of the ability of the commission, even if it is so disposed, to reach any conclusion before the Fall campaign is over. The members of the commission do not manifest any anxiety in this respect, and it does not appear that any suggestion has been made in any quarter that it is essential that a report should be made before November.

Outside of the commission an opinion prevails, which does not seem to be fully shared by the commission, that the inquiry shall be open to the public without restraint. Intimation that the spectators on the part of the public are to be limited to representatives of the press associations may not cause widespread dissatisfaction, but it is not considered assuring. The apparent fear is that in allowing newspaper correspondents to attend and report upon the testimony as drawn out there may be comment that will somehow carry unwarranted conclusions to the minds of newspaper readers.

The President, it is asserted, sees no reason for attempting to hide the inquiry at any stage, and as the person most interested in having an open and fearless inquiry made he will promptly relieve the Commissioners from any sense of responsibility for any effect that may be produced by evidence taken before them. Until the investigation is ready to proceed he considers it quite proper that the meetings should be executive, and after that it is his belief that the country will be satisfied only with a perfectly untrammeled inquiry, reported without favor.

According to a War Department report this afternoon, the members of the commission are to receive a compensation of $20 per day each. This will make the commission cost $180 each day, $1,250 each week, and $7,500 if it last six weeks. In addition there will be expenses for a hall and for other employes than Commissioners, so that the investigation may cost $25,000 if it shall run up to the time of the meeting of Congress.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from pure grape cream of tartar.

Do you remember the man who said "he was open to conviction, but he'd like to see any one convict him."

That's just about the stand taken by many of you tailor-made men.

We say we don't make to order but we do make to fit, and therefore our clothes are as good as the good tailors; we say try them and if you don't like them bring them back and get your money.

Why not experiment with a Fall overcoat.

Just as good suits, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CANAL SURVEYORS RETURN.

They Are Said to be Convinced that the Nicaraguan Route Is Practicable.

The engineers employed by the United States Canal Commission to make a preliminary survey of the route of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal arrived in this city early yesterday morning on the steamship Altai of the Atlas Line, having practically completed their work. They are Andrew Onderdonk, Harvey C. Miller, Louis Hawkins, Eben G. Wheeler, William D. Thomas, Richard B. Post, Percy J. Brune, and Horatio H. Trundle.

They will make their report to the Canal Commission in Washington as soon as possible. It is understood that they will find that the proposed plan is practicable and that the canal can be constructed at a reasonably small cost. They have little faith in recent statements that the work on the Panama Canal is to be pushed steadily on to completion by the company that succeeded de Lesseps and his co-workers in that scheme.

IN JAIL FOR HIS MISTAKE.

Bissinger Declared a Title Clear and His Client Lost $6,466.

Jacob Bissinger, a real estate and insurance man, whose office was formerly at 15 Bible House, was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, on an attachment obtained against him by Maria Halthausen for $6,466.88. In February, 1892, Mrs. Halthausen, who lives at 322 Evergreen Street, Brooklyn, purchased from Bertha Rodding a mortgage on property in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, near Lenox Avenue, through Bissinger, who searched the title of the property and reported it to be all right. On June 9, 1895, the Court of Common Pleas decided that the mortgage had not been originally executed by the proper party, with the result that Mrs. Halthausen's investment became a loss. She sued Bissinger, and on May 13 of this year secured judgment against him. As the judgment was not satisfied, a body writ was executed against Bissinger, and he was locked up.

TRIED TO CRAWL INTO A FIRE.

Insane Man in Hoboken Overpowered After a Desperate Struggle.

William Cleggitt, engineer of the Second National Bank Building, Hoboken, had a desperate struggle yesterday with an insane man intent upon throwing himself into the furnace. Cleggitt was seated near the furnace reading a newspaper when he was disturbed by a strange noise. Upon looking around to ascertain the cause he saw a man who had probably entered by a basement door opening on the street, crawling over the floor on his hands and knees. He was whispering to himself, and apparently did not see Cleggitt. He thought the man wanted to warm himself, and did not speak to him until he reached the furnace door and opened it.

Then Cleggitt seized him by the legs to draw him back. The man struggled to his feet and grappled with Cleggitt, and it required all the latter's strength to get the intruder to the door, where the man broke from him with a yell and ran into the street.

A crowd followed and caught him a block away. He said that some one, whom he did not know, was trying to murder him. At the Newark Street Police Station he said he was Stephen Redische, and came from Colorado, intending to go to Germany by the Hamburg steamship Palatia, for which he had a ticket. He was locked up, and unless he becomes rational, will to-day be sent to the county jail to be examined as to his sanity by Dr. Converse.

SICK WOMAN TAKEN TO PRISON.

Fell in an Epileptic Fit and Was Charged with Disorderly Conduct.

Charges were filed with Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City yesterday by Albert Thomas of 38 Henry Street, alleging that his mother, Mrs. Catherine Thomas, who had been taken sick in the street, was locked up in two prisons, until her release was secured by Dr. Putnam and Matron Wyatt.

Mrs. Thomas, who is subject to epileptic fits, collapsed in Lincoln Street on Monday afternoon, and Patrolman Thomas Tower, summoning a patrol wagon, had her removed to the Webster Avenue Police Station, where she was booked as a disorderly person and placed in a cell. As she was unable to give an account of herself, she was shortly afterward transferred to the Women's prison, at the Oakland Avenue Police Station, and put under the care of Matron Wyatt.

The matron decided that a mistake had been made, and called in Dr. Putnam, who said that the woman was suffering from epilepsy, and ordered her release. When she became conscious and learned that she was under arrest, she suffered a second attack, but was speedily revived. John Alexander of 48 Laidlaw Avenue furnished security in $100 for Mrs. Thomas's appearance, and she was then taken home.

Patrolman Tower denied charging Mrs. Thomas with disorderly conduct, but Sergt. Riordan, who was at the desk, said that the charge was entered at Patrolman Tower's dictation. Chief Murphy will continue the investigation to-day.

For any Cough which has its seat in Throat or Lungs, the most effective remedy is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
FALL OPENING
of
MILLINERY
Wednesday and Thursday,
September 28th and 29th, 1898.
BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MRS. GUILFORD SHADOWED

Reported that She Has Landed at Liverpool and Is Now Under Police Surveillance.

ARREST MAY SOON FOLLOW

The Woman Landed from the Steamer Vancouver at Liverpool and at Once Went to London, Followed by a Police Inspector.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Detectives awaited the arrival here this morning of the steamer Vancouver from Montreal, and upon the landing of her passengers followed a woman who came ashore from the steamer. The officers maintain the greatest secrecy regarding the woman, refusing to give her name or to discuss the case beyond saying that she is suspected of having committed a murder in Canada.

The woman boarded a train for London, Inspector Lamoine following her in the next compartment, with instructions to arrest her if she went to a house which the Canadian police had informed the English authorities would probably be the destination of the suspected murderess.

It has been reported in New York that the woman known as Dr. Nancy Guilford of Bridgeport, Conn., has been arrested in Liverpool charged with being concerned in the Bridgeport (Conn.) murder.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—State's Attorney Samuel Fessenden was seen this afternoon and asked if he had any information that would confirm the reported arrest in Liverpool this morning of Dr. "Nancy" Guilford, who is wanted for alleged connection with the dismemberment of Emma Gill's body and other serious charges in connection with the death of the young girl.

Mr. Fessenden said he had received a telegram from Liverpool announcing that a person answering the description of Mrs. Dr. Guilford had left the steamer Vancouver upon its arrival at Liverpool this morning and had gone to London under police surveillance. Mr. Fessenden immediately communicated with Gov. Cooke, and upon his request the Governor asked the State Department at Washington to have the United States Embassy at London arrange for the provisional arrest of the woman until the requisition papers could reach there. Mr. Fessenden said he had since learned that the State Department had cabled London as requested.

The State's Attorney said that from information placed in his hands by the detectives he has had at work on the case, he believes that the woman under surveillance in London is Dr. "Nancy" Guilford.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 27.—The chief event to-day in the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy was the arraignment of Harry Oxley, now known officially as Albert H. Oxley, in the City Court on the charge of manslaughter. At the request of Prosecuting Attorney Bartlett the case was continued until Saturday without any testimony being taken, and bonds were fixed at $3,000. It is expected that the necessary bonds will be furnished this afternoon.

The two colored women, Mrs. Rose Drayton and her daughter, Clarabel, who had been employed in the Guilford household, were taken to Police Headquarters this morning and were on the rack for nearly four hours. The officials maintain that nothing could be learned from the women. During the examination Mrs. Drayton was confronted with the saw that was found in her house and which was believed to have been used in dismembering the body.

An effort was also made to get Oxley to talk, but he replied that on advice of counsel he had nothing to say.

Some of the plumbing in the Guilford house was examined this morning and two traps were taken to Police Headquarters.

TWO FIRES AT BAYONNE.

Prompt Work of the Police Prevents Serious Loss of Life.

The promptness of the police in rescuing the inmates of the buildings in two fires at Bayonne, N. J., which were burning at the same time yesterday morning, prevented a serious loss of life. It is feared that one woman may die from the result of inhaling smoke and flame. The first fire started in the two-story frame building at 394 Avenue D a little after 2 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Sullivan, the owners of the building; Mrs. Kate McCloskey, and the two sons of the latter were rescued by Patrolman Hunter, who made three trips into the burning house. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the building, which was destroyed. Mrs. McCloskey, who is an aged woman, is at the Bayonne Hospital, and is likely to die from the effects of inhaling smoke and flame.

While the engines were on their way to this fire, some of them were stopped by Patrolman James Maroney to fight a fire, just discovered, in a three-story building on Avenue D, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets. The entire rear of the store, which occupied the ground floor, was on fire. With the assistance of George Keilenwine, a truckman, Maroney rescued four families, who lived on the second and third floors. After an hour's fight, the firemen confined the flames to the first floor, the upper portion of the house being damaged only by smoke. The authorities are making an investigation as to the origin of both fires.

FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION.

Baptist Ministers Vote Unanimously After Hearing Dr. Clifford.

Under the auspices of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Greater New York a public reception was tendered at noon yesterday in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, to the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, President of the National Council of Free Evangelical Churches in England and Wales, and pastor of the Westbourne Park Baptist Church, in London. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, who spoke of the growing friendliness between the United States and Great Britain. In his reply Dr. Clifford said:

"There is no higher or brighter omen for the dawn of the twentieth century than the uprising of the desire of both countries to meet in friendly alliance. On this subject I can speak with more or less authority, as far as England, Wales, Scotland, and large parts of Ireland are concerned. From one end to the other of our country there is nothing so predominant as the desire for consolidation, as far as possible, between the two countries. I find that in this regard this great country is not one whit behind England herself. Every act of yours has tended to bring us closer together, even that of freeing the slaves. The next step, the inevitable step in the progress of mankind, is the union of the two countries."

Resolutions favoring diplomatic efforts for a union between this country and England were carried unanimously. Dr. Clifford, who has been in this country several weeks, sails for England to-day.

The Gloucester Arrives.

The United States converted yacht Gloucester, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, arrived yesterday from Gloucester and Boston. She anchored off Tompkinsville.

New Fall Dress Goods.
38-inch All Wool Matelassé, 50 cts., value 75c.
44-inch All Wool Fancy Chevron, (new designs), 75 cts., value $1.00.
Bayadère Novelties, Tape Woven Suitings, Travers Fancies and Kaniche Mixtures, (45 inches wide), $1.00 per yard, value $1.25 & $1.50.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

GEN. WHEELER IN BIG DEMAND.

Acts as Spokesman for Mrs. U. S. Grant and Dines at the Union League.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who fought four years to establish the Southern Confederacy, acted as spokesman yesterday morning for the widow of the man to whom the Southern Army surrendered, and was a guest of honor last evening at the Union League Club, which was organized in opposition to the principle for which Gen. Wheeler fought. Gen. Wheeler is staying at the Windsor Hotel, where the Women's National War Relief Association has headquarters. The members gave a reception yesterday to Mrs. U. S. Grant. At Mrs. Grant's request, Gen. Wheeler expressed her thanks to the members of the association. Mrs. Ellen Walworth, Director General of the association, spoke in reply, praising the General for what he accomplished for the sick at Camp Wikoff.

The dinner at the Union League Club was given by W. E. D. Stokes. There were present Henry Clews, Commodore Dickerson, Prof. Doremus, Francis Leggett, John F. Plummer, Senator Randle, Judge Bartlett, Dr. De La Calle, Lieut. Wheeler, and Secretary Van Wermer. Speeches were made by Messrs. Stokes and Van Wermer. Gen. Wheeler replied, telling of El Caney and praising the Cubans and Col. Roosevelt.

While at dinner Gen. Wheeler received a telegram from Col. Roosevelt telling of his nomination. Gen. Wheeler answered: "I told you so."

Gen. Wheeler will go to West Point this morning, and leave here for Washington to-night.

MAY BUY UP WATER COMPANIES.

Plan for Their Acquisition by the City Under Consideration.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply has been instructed to make an examination of the affairs of the companies which supply water to various districts within the city boundaries, with the view of reporting to the Board of Public Improvement upon the advisability of purchasing the stock of these companies by the city. The matter has been started by President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Within the territory embraced in the greater city there are as many as six water companies. These supply portions of Westchester, Flushing, Jamaica, Long Island City, and even portions of the old City of Brooklyn. Complaints have been made by citizens about the inadequacy of the supply furnished and the high rates charged.

LEGAL NOTES.

MOSES BERGER ENJOINED.—Justice Gildersleeve, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday granted an injunction restraining Moses Berger and others from disposing of certain mortgages executed by Berger upon valuable real estate in this city, pending an action brought by Annie Berger to set aside a conveyance by her of her right of dower in this property to Maurice Wexler, which she claims was obtained from her by her husband through falsely representing that the instrument only affected real estate in Brooklyn which he desired to sell. After obtaining this instrument from his wife, Berger executed the mortgages referred to, aggregating about $50,000, upon his real estate, the right of dower to which had been released by his wife. The plaintiff, then a widow with eight children, was married to the defendant in February, 1897. He was at the time a widower with four children. About a year after the marriage the couple quarreled about the children, and some months later they separated.

⁂

RAILROAD FENCE.—The division fence between the track of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and adjoining lands of Augustus Stisser, in Madison County, N. Y., was one consisting of posts, with five wires, known as the "buckthorn," stretched upon them and fastened with staples. The wires consisted of a flat ribbon, into which teeth were cut, twisted about three times in a foot. Stisser brought an action before a Justice of the Peace against the company for damages caused to a colt by its becoming entangled by one of the wires which had fallen. Judgment given for the defendant was appealed from to the County Court, and the case has since been twice before the Third Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. On the last appeal judgment for the plaintiff was reversed, the Court holding that the fence was not within the prohibition of the statute of 1891 forbidding the use of "barbed wire" in the construction of fences by a railroad company, and that the plaintiff could not recover against the company the damages resulting from the injury caused to the colt. The Court held also that the law prohibiting the use by railroad companies of barbed wire in "constructing" a fence was not applicable to fences already constructed, and that the fence in question had been built before the passage of the act. Justice Landon dissented.

⁂

MAKER OF NOTE ENGAGED TO MARRY THE PAYEE.—Jacob De Witt, who resided in Ulster County, on the day he was seized with his last illness gave Mrs. Elizabeth R. Bruyn, between whom and himself there was a marriage engagement, a promissory note, in which it was stated that it was given "for value received." Mrs. Bruyn had for many years rendered service for Mr. De Witt. In a suit originally brought by Mrs. Bruyn, and which, after her death, was continued by John C. Blanshan, as administrator, against the executors of De Witt to recover upon the note, a judgment given on the trial dismissing the complaint, has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, Justices Merwin and Putnam dissenting. The Court held that the fact that, at the time of the execution of the note De Witt was engaged to marry the payee did not, in the absence of evidence that the engagement was induced by the giving of the note, establish a sufficient consideration to support it. The Court held that no legal obligation arises to pay for services rendered as mere friendly acts at different times through many years, although they were of value to the recipient, and, although some of them were rendered at his request, but not with any idea on the part of the person rendering them, of receiving pay therefor. While the words "for value received" in a note import a consideration, yet if the plaintiff proves on the trial of an action to enforce such a note that it was made and delivered for a consideration which the law does not recognize as sufficient to sustain the promise the obligation which rested upon the defendant to overcome the presumption arising from the use of such words is removed.

⁂

INJURY FROM A MOTOR CAR.—A judgment for $2,000 on the verdict of a jury was awarded to John Doyle on the second trial of his suit in the Supreme Court, Albany County, against the Albany Railway to recover for injuries sustained by him in consequence of being struck in the night time by an electric car. On the former trial of the action the plaintiff, and also a witness named Hughes called by him, testified that the "down car," which struck the plaintiff, had a headlight burning and was itself "a glare of light," upon which evidence the Appellate Court considered that the injury had resulted from the plaintiff's own negligence and ordered a new trial. The plaintiff himself on the second trial testified positively that the "down car" had no headlight burning upon it at all—that it was a dark car. Two other witnesses testified that the "down car" was apparently dark, while six witnesses sworn for the railway company testified that the car was lighted by electricity and that the headlight was burning as it approached the plaintiff. The Third Appellate Division directed a reversal of judgment given for plaintiff and ordered a new trial, holding, Presiding Justice Parker giving the opinion, that, in view of the improbability that a car ordinarily lighted by electricity would be run dark in the night time, and of the fact that the defendant's witnesses had a much better opportunity to know the condition of the car than the plaintiff and his witnesses, there was such a clear and overwhelming preponderance of evidence against the plaintiff's claim that the "down car" was not lighted as to warrant the inference that the jury had misconceived the full force and bearing of that question upon the plaintiff's right to recover.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
BEDDING.
"To receive at once the benefit of sleep," one must be suitably prepared to successfully woo the drowsy Goddess. Genuine slumber comfort is assured if your tired body is supported by one of our hair mattresses made from the finest and most carefully selected South American hair. The Imperial Stitched edge is an extra guarantee of its durability. All of the various combination mattresses also in stock, together with the most luxurious of pillows, bolsters, etc.
Old mattresses remade and feathers renovated. Our prices for new bedding requisites, as well as for repairing, are such as you can only obtain when you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The Board of Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine met yesterday at the See House, 29 Lafayette Place, for the first time in three months. The board was chiefly occupied with the reports of the progress of work on the cathedral, and with the reports on the cutting of stone for the interior of the building, which is to be sent from Frontenac, Wis. The crypt beneath the dome of the cathedral, in which the Tiffany glass chapel will be placed, is finished. A fitting memorial was proposed in memory of Stephen P. Nash, formerly of Trinity Church, and who was the counsel on the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral. The question of sites for the various buildings it is proposed to erect for institutions allied in work with the Cathedral, the Bishop's House, and Library was referred to a committee for consideration.

O'Neill's
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.
Ladies' Waists.
Elegant assortment of Ladies' New Fall Waists, in cloth, silk and velvet.
Cloth Waists, 98c. to $5.
Special Taffeta Silk Waists $3.98
Special Taffeta Silk Waists $4.98
And up to $50.
LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS
in chenilles, cheviots, silks, serges, venetians.
Newest patterns and latest shapes. Price range, $2.98 to $50.
H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The management announces, in order to avoid speculators,
SEATS ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
John Drew's Greatest Triumph.
ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
MR. JOHN DREW
IN
THE LIARS,
By Henry Arthur Jones.
"A POSITIVE SUCCESS."—TRIBUNE.
"DON'T TALK TO ME OF 'THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL' ANY MORE. HERE'S SOMETHING MORE MODERN AND BETTER."—ALAN DALE.
"PERFORMANCE IS A CREDIT TO MR. FROHMAN'S THEATRE AND TO THE AMERICAN STAGE."—TIMES.
"PRETTY, AT POINTS A CHARMING, AND ALWAYS A VERY CLEVERLY MADE COMEDY."—HERALD.
"HIT HIS MARK IN THE BULLSEYE FAIRLY AND SQUARELY."—SUN.
"SPRIGHTLIEST, MERRIEST, BREEZIEST LINES YOU COULD WISH TO HEAR. EVERYBODY LAUGHS."—JOURNAL.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Wednesday Matinees Begin Oct. 5.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK THE FRENCH MAID.
EXTRA MLLE. ANNA HELD appears in new specialty, with new wardrobe costing $30,000, for this week only.
Next Week Mon. Oct. 3, HOTEL TOPSEY TURVEY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

AMERICAN | 42nd AND 8th AVE. EV'GS 8:15. 25c.—$1. Mats. 2:15, 1,100 Res'd Seats, 25c | A TRIP To AFRICA
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.
250TH TIME OCT. 3. PATIENCE STERLING SILVER SOUVENIRS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
"Sporting Life a Hit," N. Y. Herald.
SPORTING LIFE Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
MATS. TO-DAY & SAT. 2. EVE. 8:15.

WALLACKS. Evenings 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
The ALICE NIELSEN OPERA CO. Herbert & Smith's THE FORTUNE TELLER.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Cor. 41st St. Ev'ngs, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FRANCIS WILSON and Company.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Diadem,
60 Burlesquers, Vivid Pictures.

BIJOU. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. You Laugh All the Time. SAM BERNARD The Marquis of Michigan.
Including ALICE ATHERTON and a great Co.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway.
MATINEE TO-DAY. TURNS AWAY MONEY. THE TURTLE.

MURRAY HILL THEA. | MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.; Evenings, 25c. and 50c.
This Week—Dion Boucicault's "THE JILT."

COLUMBUS. JAMES O'NEILL. | To-day, (Mat. & Eve.)
"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. To-day & Sat. JAMES—KIDDER—WARDE In Repertoire of Standard Plays.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

Daly's A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre:
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man from Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLIN'S," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening!
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg. 8:10. Matinée to-day & Sat. at 2.

Ever Gay CASINO! 10th Big Wk! Mat. Sat. Yankee Doodle Dandy!
SPECL FRID. SEPT. 30, 2 P.M. Reception to Gen. "Joe" Wheeler
Addresses by Gens. Wheeler and Shafter, Com. J. N. Philip, Major J. Byrne, etc.
Big Musical & Dramatic Programme.
Benefit Soldiers Sailors Protective Ass'n.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
ANTHONY HOPE'S ROMANCE,
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA
Miss Harned as Ursula.
AT 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SAT'Y.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
HUNGARIAN BOYS' BAND.
CORA TANNER and LOUIS MASSEN.
Joe Flynn, Rofix, Biograph, and a Great Bill.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION Photographs, Flowers.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. Adm. 25c.
67th Annual Exhibition American Institute.
10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Amateur, Professional.
No distinction. Medals for 14 classes.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15
LAST TWO WEEKS.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN

5th AVE. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
ELEVENTH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
CHARLES COGHLAN IN THE ROYAL BOX

GARRICK Theatre, 25th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
50TH PERF. OCT. 19—SOUVENIRS.
Hoyt's ROARING SUCCESS, A Day and a Night.

14TH ST. THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50c.
Last week of Paul Gilmore's Romantic War Drama
THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.
Next W'k—Haverly's American-European Minstrels

WORLD IN WAX. NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

Madison Square Theatre 24th St. n'r B'way
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY in A Brace of Partridges.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADMISSION 50c. MAT. SAT.
A WINNER—IN GOTHAM—150 PEOPLE.
And Foreign Vaudeville Stars.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. THE LILIPUTIANS in THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE. | Mat. To-day at 2.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. | THE DREYFUS CASE. "DEVIL'S ISLAND" | Ev. at 8:20 Sat. Mat. at 2.

THE TURF.
BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29.
6 Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.
Field Stand 50 Cents.
The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:50, 1:10. Parlor cars attached. Foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40 P. M.
BROOKLYN TRAINS.
L've BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via 5th Av. Elevated and P. P. and C. I. R. R., every 10 minutes from 12 noon.

MAD COOK WITH A BIG KNIFE.

Attacks Diners in a Restaurant and Stabs Himself in the Abdomen.

Carlo Ballochio, an Italian cook, twenty-eight years old, stabbed himself in the abdomen last night after attacking waiters and diners in the restaurant in which he was employed, at 157 Bleecker Street. For several days, Ballochio, who is said to bear a close resemblance to Luccheni, the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth, has been complaining of the wrongs of society and threatening to do his part in avenging them. Constant brooding on this subject is believed to have unbalanced his mind.

During the supper hour last evening, when the restaurant was filled with people, the cook, his sleeves rolled up, his neck bare, and his hair dishevelled, rushed into the room, shrieking and brandishing a long carving knife. He made a lunge with the weapon at one of the waiters, and then, slashing right and left at the customers, made for the street and fled toward Thompson Street.

Policeman John L. Sullivan of the Mercer Street Station gave chase and caught him at Thompson Street. In his flight, the cook repeatedly drove the knife into his abdomen and tried to cut an artery in his right wrist. At the station, it was found that he had wounded himself dangerously, and he was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Statue of Gen. Hartranft Finished.

The bronze casting of the equestrian statue of Major Gen. John F. Hartranft, ordered by the State of Pennsylvania two years ago, has just been finished at the foundry of the Henry Bonnard Bronze Company, 432 West Sixteenth Street. The sculptor, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, represents the "Hero of Fort Steadman," returning to his native town amid the plaudits of the people, who spread before him laurel and palm branches. The statue, one and a half life size, is 17 feet long, 14 feet high, and weighs four and a half tons. It is to be mounted on a rectangular red polished granite pedestal and placed in the centre of the plaza fronting the Capitol at Harrisburg. Gen. Miles and the entire National Guard of the State will be present at the unveiling ceremonies, which will occur the middle of next month.